

KEEP STRONG

Arthur
Rubloff vs.
The Neighborhoods

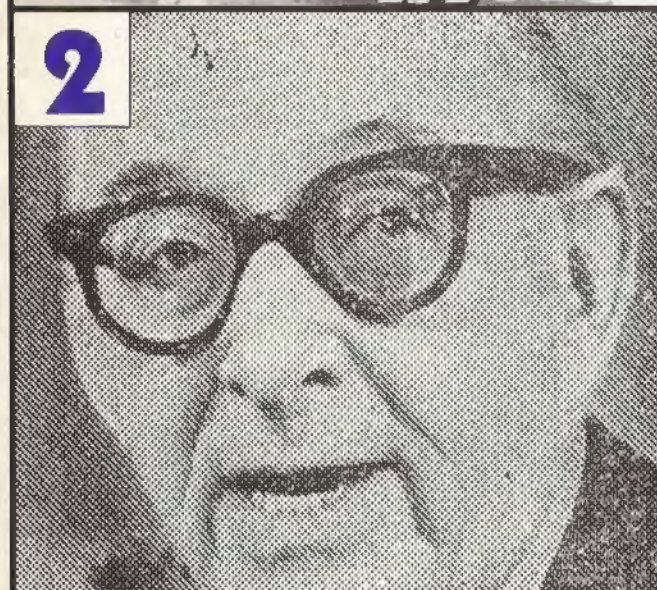


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COMMUNITY PRIDE IN ACTION





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1. Residents of the Heart of Uptown demonstrated a full week of Community Pride in the beginning of August. See page 30.
2. Developer Arthur Rubloff announced plans for a billion dollar redevelopment of the Loop as community groups began to move for increased control of all city planning. See page 38.
3. The Uptown People's Health Center served over 600 people in its first two weeks. See page 36 and "Comment," page 3.
4. Support grows for Congressman Ron Dellums' national health service bill. See page 26.
5. Pontiac prison was the scene of a major disturbance. But facts reveal that conditions are intolerable throughout the Illinois correctional system. See page 43.

THE SECOND TIME AROUND

We're wiser, we're stronger, the second time around.

The first time around, for so many of us, was the 1960's. The shockwave of a futile war, the shrill cry of people that were poor, the strong march of those who knew prejudice, the victorious blast of whole countries taking their freedom in their hands — these things in the 1960's forced the powerful and the sleeping in the United States to admit that racism, unemployment, poor schools, lack of health care and desperate housing conditions were growing uglier every day in the wealthiest and most technologically advanced country in the world. This admission, this recognition, hit the U.S. harder than anything since the fight for unions in the 1930's. Sick of ruthless, stupid wars and lack of basic necessities in the land of plenty, there was a coast to coast call for justice.

But those who thrive on injustice and greed and corruption stole away our newly gained confusion and clarity. We were confused by poverty programs that turned into rip-offs, housing and welfare bureaucracies that began to eat those they were supposed to serve. In place of jobs and dignity we got half-baked hand-outs that made us beggars, and like beggars we turned on each other,

quarreling over chumpchange and cigarette butts. They adopted our slogans — like human rights — and used them to lead their forces to crush movements for freedom in and out of this country.

Then they went too far. They couldn't be satisfied. And we began to notice that they had taken away what we had won. They mobilized confused and frustrated people to support racism and to reject the fight for decent human conditions in housing, education and health care as they righteously refused to support the useless bureaucracies set up, allegedly, to improve these conditions. We looked around and are seeing that things are worse, much worse, than in the early 1960's.

So a new movement, a new opposition, is growing. It is political as in Chicago. But it is deeper than elections. It is from the grassroots. It is based on thousands of local efforts and a decade of bitter experience. It will not be confused so easily the second time around. It is self-reliant. It will not accept simple solutions or false promises to the real demands for jobs, housing, health care, education and most of all, justice.

We're wiser, we're stronger, the second time around. □

COMMENT

COMMUNITY PRIDE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH



Community pride is a feeling. But you can't get that feeling until you're part of community pride in action. We made a beginning in August in Uptown. But cleaning the streets and painting the walls, stopping the flow of drugs and glue, is only a beginning. And opening the new Uptown People's Health Center is only a start at community pride in community health.

It is a fact that you can get a person killed on the streets of many of our communities for \$25, and beat senseless for \$5 or less. But when it comes to health care, life is even cheaper. Hundreds of children are destroyed through lead poisoning because a landlord won't spend the money for two or three cans of paint. The city sewage system is neglected in our communities, and we suffer outbreaks

of dysentery every year. If you are one of the working poor or on welfare, you stand a one-in-ten chance of being butchered in neighboring hospitals by high-priced doctors who would rather, and often do, just turn you away. Clinics pop up to stay a year or two, selling drugs without medical examinations, often leading to short-range disaster or long-range addiction.

We have won, finally, our own comprehensive health center. We need six more like it in Uptown alone. We need much more, but have to be here to fight for what we need. And the worse thing that has been done to us by a money-hungry medical industry is to have taken away our belief that we, as ordinary people, can understand and do something about health problems.

"Only the doctor knows — and he either lies or doesn't care half the time." That has become our attitude. When we do get some reliable information, how many times do we fail to follow through with the prescribed treatment? And how many times do we ourselves investigate the causes of health problems? When it comes to health, we are a defeated

people, grasping at straws one moment from doctors who don't care and just running away from it all the next.

Community pride means you don't let a young expecting mother go without having regular doctor's care during her pregnancy. It means regular check-ups and immunization shots for the children. It means high blood pressure testing for older people. It means getting the walls checked for lead paint and analyzing what in working conditions, housing conditions and school conditions causes health problems and fighting to change these conditions. It means educating ourselves to the effects of diet on health and putting together the best food possible.

Community pride in everything means refusing to carry out the defeat the powerful and greedy are trying to hand out to us and instead resisting it. We are rightfully proud of our new health center and the fine professional staff that work in it, but if we aren't proud enough to fight every day for the health of our community and our children, then it will be an empty victory, just another building. □

Slim Coleman

COMMUNITY PRIDE

The Sum Of The Self-Respect Of Every Person In The Community

ON THE STREET

"Do you think that people in neighborhoods like Uptown will benefit from either the State Street Mall or Arthur Rubloff's plan to buy, tear down and rebuild one third of the Loop?"

**Timothy Lewerenz
W. Wilson**



"Why not help the people in the slum? They build a mall, and they're talking about building a stadium out on the lake. How about money for the schools and for the kids? I was on the Salvation Alcoholics program. I just left yesterday. What tore me up is to see these little kids coming there to get breakfast. That's the only way they can eat. Where is this country going to go when these kids grow up? How about alcoholism, drug addiction, more money for the public schools? Why doesn't the state put more money and get more qualified people for a better education?"

**Alice Jay
W. Lakeside**



"Downtown doesn't help us. We need some kind of club or organization to fix the place up, you know, to build up the community."

**Don Temple
N. Malden**



"I think they should build up the Uptown area first. This comes first. What's down in the Loop? There's nothing down in the Loop. People go down in the Loop maybe once a month to shop. Why don't they put the money up here where the people in the Uptown are could use it? Look at what they did to Kenmore Street. They tore up Kenmore Street. Years ago it used to be a beautiful street. I've been there going on 11 years now."

**Sarah Craft
N. Magnolia**



"They should put the money here around Magnolia and around the (Sunnyside) Mall. They should rebuild and fix all the buildings up because we need it here. That's going to help the people and the young people more. I've got three kids and no hot water."

**Alex Fuentes
N. Malden**



"I have no idea what the State Street Mall has to do with Uptown. I don't know who would be paying for it. I would like to know who would be doing all the work and what the purpose of the Mall would be. Maybe the jobs would help, but it sounds like it would be another big mess going around downtown. I don't see any purpose in doing a big, large scale production like that right around the Loop right now. What would be better to do with the money? I don't know why they can't clean up some of this stuff right here."

Harold Rothschild
Paramount Drug Store



"I would say that the State Street Mall has nothing to do with Uptown at all. I would say that it doesn't affect people in Uptown at all. What the city of Chicago does, they should do with the inner city. They should build up the inner city and see that the people in the inner city have proper living quarters, and I would think that Arthur Rubloff is looking out for Arthur Rubloff. If Mr. Rubloff wants to do something, he should go into several neighborhoods and try to build them up."

Mary Lewis
N. Kenmore



"In Uptown we need our buildings to be reconstructed. That's where the money is needed. The Loop can be saved as is, instead of using it as a mall and spending billions, millions, whatever it is, to make it into a mall. I think we'd benefit more if the city joined together and put the money into the communities and then use what's left over and let the communities build up."

Cary Matherly
N. Malden



"I don't think so because the people in Uptown are very poor, and they wouldn't be able to afford anything there. The stuff up there would be really expensive, and nobody in the Uptown area could really afford stuff like that."

Seth Lindstrom
N. Winthrop



"I don't see how it can help Uptown. They are meeting a lot of opposition about destroying some old buildings and some landmarks that have been standing for a long, long time. I guess Mayor Bilandic is for it because it will draw a lot of business for downtown. For the business community it will be good. I don't see in what way that could possibly help Uptown, because people here in Uptown don't have much money. They just survive from one day to the other. People are on social security or on aid, or they haven't got the money to do any shopping in a big mall."

Zoraida Santos
N. Greenview



"People in Uptown can't afford to shop downtown. Keep the money inside the neighborhood. They need it more than anything."

Michelle Bevins
N. Kenmore



"He hires his own people from his shopping centers from before to work there. They aren't going to permit anybody else to get a job. If people are starving, that ain't going to help them because they ain't going to have no money to go shop there anyway. What's the use of building that when they cannot build the people? It ain't really that terrific."

Welfare Rights

"You're On Your Own"

(Chicago, Ill.) In 1974, a 15 foot fall from the top of a truck put 51-year-old James Bennett out of work for the next four years. He had been working as a cement finisher in Indiana when he fell, breaking his right hip and fracturing his left leg below the knee.

In June of 1977, he began receiving \$60 a week from Aetna Life and Casualty Insurance Company as the result of a three year legal battle for workmen's compensation. The checks continued until January 1978 when he received a final settlement.

In June of 1978, down to his last few dollars, Bennett went to the welfare office for help. They sent him down the street to apply for Social Security Disability and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Workers at the Social Security office directed him back to the Illinois Department of Public Aid office at 2112 W. Lawrence Avenue where he received an application for Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (AABD).

On June 30, Mr. Bennett returned for a routine appointment, at which time his application became formal. He was told that he needed to produce a record of his recent income and a statement from his bank as to how much money was in his account. Although the intake worker asked Mr. Bennett to sign a consent form that allowed

the welfare office to obtain the information for him (which he did), he was asked to return on July 5 with the documents requested.

On July 5, Mr. Bennett went to his appointment. Although he had the required bank statements, he had not been able to get a necessary statement from the Aet-



Instead of receiving assistance from the Department of Public Aid, Mr. Bennett received misleading information.

na Insurance Company. He was given another appointment for July 10.

When on July 10 he still had not received the statement from Aetna, Mr. Bennett called the welfare office to explain. The operator connected him with an intake worker who told him not to bother to come in without the statement. Instead he was told to arrange for another appoint-

ment when he had the information from Aetna. Two days later, Mr. Bennett received a letter from the Department of Public Aid stating that he had been denied assistance because he had failed to come to his July 10 appointment.

According to Mr. Bennett, he did not fail to make his appointment. He had been told not to come. According to the IDPA manual, establishing "eligibility is the *joint* responsibility of the applicant *and* the local office intake staff." If the applicant is not able to provide the information necessary, "*the intake staff*, with the consent of the appli-

cant, *will assist* in obtaining such information." (Italics added.)

Instead of receiving assistance, even after he signed a paper authorizing the IDPA to assist him, Mr. Bennett received misleading information. Due to an intake worker's assurance that he need not appear for his July 10 appointment, Mr. Bennett was denied welfare. His case is presently under appeal. □

Unemployment

Job Corps: Training For Jobs That Don't Exist

(Chicago, Ill.) John Hockenberry will be 21 years old in a few months. He lives on Magnolia Street in Uptown. His main concern right now is that he needs a job, and he spends a lot of his time trying to find one. This situation is a common one, and it's nothing new to John Hockenberry.

A year and a half ago, John went to the employment office at 901 Montrose. While he was there he noticed a sign advertising the Job Corps.

"I signed up for the Job Corps as a last resort. I couldn't get a job without any training, and I couldn't afford a regular training program. There's a long waiting list. I waited for six months before I got called. I had been looking for work all that time and finally found a job. Three weeks later I got called for Job Corps. It was a hard decision to make."

Believing the training would pay off in the end, John did quit his job and went to the Job Corps center in Wisconsin. Run by the federal government, once you're in the Job Corps you can choose between heavy equipment, masonry, cooking, maintenance and painting. You make three choices, and if your first choice is full you have to take your second choice. In order to finish the program, you have to

have a certain amount of hours in the trade department, and in most of the trades you also need to get your GED from the education department. This process usually takes between one and two years.

"I was in painting. The course teaches you the basic stuff, pre-apprenticeship training. Af-



John Hockenberry: still looking for a job.

ter the program, the apprenticeship is four years before you're a painter. It's not just painting. You do drywall, sandblasting, all kinds of things.

"The Job Corps wasn't at all what I expected. We were in the middle of a forest preserve, so

you couldn't go anywhere. There were 30,000 square miles of woods around us. Since you're locked up and can't leave, things get a little rough at times. Life is dull and routine. In education you're bored. They just pile books on you, and you're pretty much on your own.

"I didn't get along with my trade instructor. We were always having disagreements. He would put a test in front of you and say, 'You've been in the trade long enough to know the answer to all these questions. You got so much time to finish, and anyone who doesn't get them all right is getting kicked out.' That's the kind of pressure he put on you. Some of these guys didn't even know how to read."

For these and other reasons, many of the young people who started out in the program never made it to the end.

"One guy tried to commit suicide twice. When you come in, they tell you, 'This is your last chance at making it, so you better make it good.' This guy felt like he just wasn't making it. A couple of other people went nuts there.

"I left after ten months. In painting, you need 1,000 hours, and I had 630. There were a lot of things I didn't like, but mainly it was my instructor that forced me to leave."

When John left the Job Corps on July 23 of this year, they gave him his "readjustment money" which is the \$50 a month the Job Corps had for you while you're there. After \$200 in deductions, this left him \$300.

Since then, John has been unsuccessful at finding a job, and according to some of his friends, the Job Corps itself hasn't done much better at finding jobs for people.

"I've kept in touch with some of the guys who finished the program, and the government has found them jobs at minimum wage, working in factories, not what they were trained for.

"A friend of mine who lives right in the neighborhood completed his training in 14 months, got his GED, and he's out looking for work. Right now he's making \$3.00 fixing burglar alarms. He was trained to be a cook."

Having no luck finding work as a painter, John began looking for anything he could find. He saw some ads for the "U.S. School of Law Enforcement," where you could get trained as a security guard. He used some of his readjustment money and enrolled in a three day course costing \$50.

"I figured you have to spend money to make money, and I thought I was investing in something decent. For 50 bucks you hear a lot of talk — the guy mostly talked about his family — get a manual and a blue card which says you had the training, and you can carry a gun. The card is supposed to come in the mail, but I haven't received mine yet. They don't help you find a job. It's 'Give me your money, here's your diploma, go out and find a job.' "

Since you can't be an armed guard until you're 21, John had to apply for an unarmed guard job. He got an interview with the Kane Company in Barrington. The interviewer told him he would have to take a lie detector test and began asking him questions that would disqualify him if they weren't answered right. One of the questions was whether he'd been involved in a crime in the last ten years. He said that when he was a juvenile, he'd been involved in a burglary once, but that record had been destroyed when he was 17.

"They said it didn't matter. There was no sense taking the lie detector test because that would show up, and I wouldn't get the job.

"At the school, they asked if you've been involved in a crime in the last two years, not ten. So I blew \$50. The school tried to lead you on with things that aren't real. While you're there, they try to convince you that you need more training — three days isn't enough. The next course costs \$140. Another thing they didn't mention until after you were done is that the training is only good in Illinois. Even the name of the school is misleading."

It's been a month since John Hockenberry left the Job Corps. The readjustment money he got has been spent looking for work — first as a painter, then as a security guard. Neither of the training programs he's been involved in have taught him what he needs to know in order to get work in a field where there are job openings. □

OnThe Job

"They Wanted To Get Rid Of Him"

(Chicago, Ill.) Bob Newsome worked at Felt Products, 7450 N. McCormick in Skokie, for four years. The company manufactures head gaskets for cars. It's demanding work that re-

quires a lot of lifting and moving heavy equipment around. But the pay was pretty good, and it offered Bob an opportunity to support his family and himself in the way he'd always wanted to.

Approximately six to nine months after Bob started working at Felt, he was injured on the job. "I was lifting a small copper coil and putting it down on a table so I could run some of the

parts. When I bent down to lift it up, I pulled a hernia on the right side. I went to the company doctor who put me on light duty for a couple of days. The pain went away, but as time went on the pain came back and it got worse and worse. With the right side bothering me all the time, I had to do all my lifting on the other side because the pressure on it hurt me too much. Then I pulled the left side. This was about two and a half years after I had pulled the right side. I had an operation in February of 1978 for the double hernia, and the doctor



"I worked hard. I went to work on many a day that I couldn't even stand the pain."

sent me back to work in approximately two weeks.

"After I returned to work, I was running a machine that kept stopping, and I had to keep going around to the back of the machine and press the re-set button. There was a pool of oil on the floor that had seeped out somehow. I slid on the oil, fell against the machine and badly damaged my back. I had pulled my back at an earlier time when I was bending over lifting something out of 'Felt's' way. 'Felt's' is a big electric buggy-like car that pulls scrap material back to the warehouse and brings empty cans back to the employees. I was getting some material out of its way. So anyway, this made it even worse.

"A few days later, Mack McKinnis, the personnel manager, called me into his private office and asked me, 'Haven't we been good to you?' I said, 'Yes, in some ways you have.' But then I started mentioning all those times I'd gotten hurt, and the nurse wouldn't send me to the

doctor. He looked at me and said, 'Bob, if I was you, I'd be looking for a better job.' "

From that point on it seemed to Bob that the company wanted to get rid of him. "They cut my pay down by \$40 a week, and when I protested, they said they were doing it whether I liked it or not. The excuse was that I couldn't do the same work that I had been doing. They started right away. I wanted a chair because it would have made it a lot easier on me. The foreman said I couldn't use a chair because all the rest of the employees would want a chair, and they couldn't have that. They kept saying if you can't do the work, why don't you just quit. They kept hassling me and riding me.

"They put pressure on the foreman who had to put pressure on me. Then on May 25, 1978, they fired me, saying that I had failed to do my job in a safe manner. My back still bothers me. It's real painful, and I can't sleep at night. Sometimes my wife will have to help me get up

out of bed."

Bob has retained a lawyer and is now trying to get his workmen's compensation benefits. They company is denying any responsibility for workmen's compensation. "It's probably not only me that they're doing this to. It's others, too, and I think there should be a stop to it. I'm fighting for what I know is right. I'm the one that's got the problems, and it just seems like they don't give a damn.

"I worked hard. I went to work on many a day that I couldn't even stand the pain, because I had to. I've got a wife and four kids to feed and clothe and rent to pay, and that takes a lot of money." □

Intercraft Corp. — Deceiving Workers?

(Chicago, Ill.) Intercraft is owned by the Spertus family, a very influential Chicago family with plants in England, Israel, Toronto, Canada, Los Angeles, and until two years ago, Belgium. The company manufactures picture frames.

José Andrade worked at the Intercraft Corporation at 1840 N. Clybourne in Chicago for five years. During that time, changes started taking place. First, shifts were decreased, and the number of working days was cut down to four and sometimes three days per week. Workers were told that this was only temporary and that sales would pick up at



José Andrade, who, along with other workers, got laid off "temporarily." Reliable sources say Intercraft never really intended to rehire them.

the end of the summer, and everything would be back to normal.

José was part of the decrease in the work force. He had been told on a Thursday not to come in on Friday. He didn't come in on the following Monday because he was sick. He didn't have a phone, but when he still wasn't feeling well on Tuesday, he asked a friend to call in for him. When the friend called in, the company responded by saying that José didn't have a job any more.

José assumed that he had been laid off because everyone else asked about his vacation pay. The company said he didn't get vacation pay because according to the contract an employee must be working on his seniority day to get it. This was May. José's seniority day was in September.

He went to the union on June 28 and told them that he had been laid off on May 18. The union said that they had no

responsibility to represent him because according to the contract the employee must go to the union within one week of any knowledge of a problem, and this was already the end of June.

Finally José went to unemployment himself and filed for compensation and is now receiving it. The company is appealing this, saying that José quit.

José and several other workers have lost their jobs at Intercraft, due to a "slow down in sales." Many of them believe they will have jobs again after this "slow period." But reliable sources say there won't be any more jobs for them and that Intercraft never intended there to be.

For the past several years, there has been a move by industry out of Chicago to the southern states where there are fewer unions and thus lower wages to be paid. Although the company does not state that they are planning to move south, indications point in that direction.

Two years ago, Intercraft

Corporation closed its plant in Belgium and will officially be opening another in North Carolina in October 1978 which will employ about 450 people. According to sources within the company, they will soon be opening another plant in Dallas, Texas.

Compared to Chicago, North Carolina and Texas have very few unions so they are good places for a company that is looking for cheap labor. The International Upholsterers Union - Local 18B, some members feel, does not seem too concerned about the moves that the company is making, saying only that if the company moves to the south, the south will be organized within two years. One ex-employee explained, "The union president and all the officers aren't worried because they get the same amount of pay whether they represent 1,500 or 150 workers."

There are a lot of workers who are expecting to get their jobs back in a few months, but like José Andrade, they have no job security and face an uncertain future. □

Tenants' Rights

Hyde Park Block Club Fights Condos

(Chicago, Ill.) Hyde Park, battleground of urban renewal in the early sixties, is fast becoming a battleground of a new kind

in the seventies. Renters and homeowners alike of the 53-54 Kimbark-Woodlawn Block Club are challenging the condominium conversion plans of the Hyde Park Federal Savings and Loan Association.

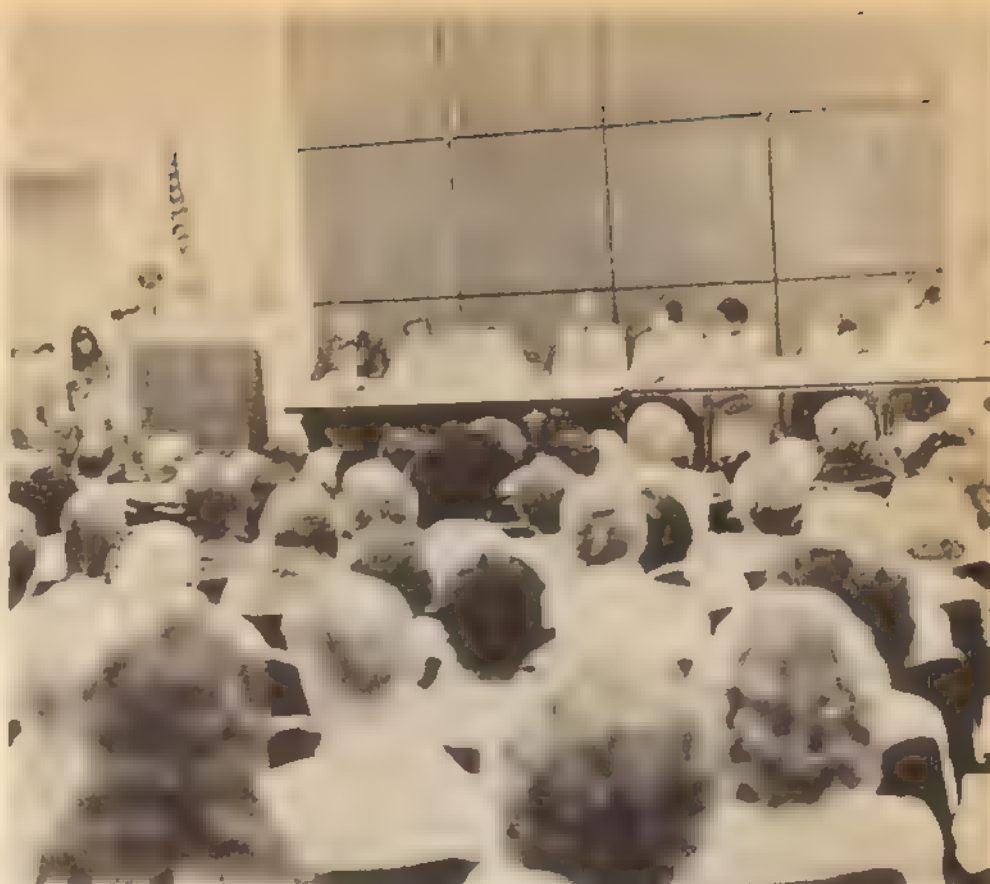
This central Hyde Park block, bounded by Woodlawn on the

west, Kimbark on the east and 53rd and 54th Streets on the north and south respectively, reflects the diversity of Hyde Park. Blacks, Whites, young, old, middle-income and low-income people all live on the block. Likewise, the housing is diverse. There are several owner occupied homes, a cooperative six-flat, a six unit condominium, and four corner apartment buildings with an average of 18 units each. Three of the four corner buildings are the subject of the recent condo controversy.

Four to five months ago, Hyde Park Federal Savings (HPFS) started buying up the corner buildings. They did so quietly, keeping their plan to convert to condominiums a secret. These buildings had one flaw in terms of being attractive to condominium buyers. They had no garages and little back yard space. So Paul Berger of HPFS along with Winston Kennedy of Kennedy, Ryan and Monigal Real Estate, cooked up a plan to acquire the yards and garages of the other properties on the block and create a park along the T-shaped alley inside the block.

To acquire these properties, however, Berger needed a gimmick. He named his plan a beautification effort and made the property owners a deal he thought they couldn't refuse. HPFS would steam clean the buildings in exchange for the garages and yards. Then the homeowners would join the beautification project, painting and tuckpointing their homes.

Knowing that this plan would arouse controversy, Berger



Over 350 residents at the August 23 forum gave their support to Alicia Evans' call for a halt to condominiums.

planned his attack well. First HPSL went to the co-op apartments and told its members that the condo owners at Kimbark agreed to the plan. Then they went to the condo owners and told them the people at the co-op supported their plan.

"It was at this point that people on the block became alarmed and angry. There already was an established block club and so we reconvened it and started to fight," explained Alicia Evans, chairperson of the block club. Ms. Evans, an accountant and a 15-year renter in the corner building at 54th and Kimbark, further explained that once the residents of the block figured out what was going on, the property owners "flatly refused this plan for one reason — they didn't want to give up their property. They would have

lost more than \$100,000 (the cost of the steamcleaning) in property." Now the owners won't even sell their garages and yards to the HPSL, and the garden has been defeated.

Sue Cohen, another long-term renter on the block, pointed out that with the "condo conversion property values will go up as will assessments. The increased taxes would outprice many of the current residents."

In an effort to broaden their base of support and to widen the issue of condominium conversion in general in Hyde Park, the block club co-sponsored a community forum of August 23, entitled "Crisis in Housing: Can Condos and Rentals Co-exist?" Over 350 people attended the forum, as residents gave enthusiastic support to Alicia Evans as

she called for a "moratorium on condominium conversions in Hyde Park." Of the several public officials speaking at the forum, only Carol Moseley Braun, a nominee for State Representative, 24th district, supported the moratorium idea.

Paul Berger, of Hyde Park Federal Savings and Loan, justified his company's investments in the condominium conversions, stating that it was in keeping with the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference objective, set back in 1951 to maintain

the area "as an interracial community of high standards." Developer Louis Silverman, who currently has plans to convert 4800 S. Lake Shore Drive, a move that would displace many senior citizens living there, was less rhetorical in his justification: "Every branch of government tells people to buy. It is American public policy to own, not rent."

Joseph Landy, a businessman on the board of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference (and a victim of condo-

minium conversion), in support of a moratorium on conversions, called for the creation of a city-wide movement for a "Tenant's Bill of Rights" to protect tenants from condos as well as skyrocketing rents which are narrowing the rental market. Landy was particularly upset by the term "upgrading" used time and time again by the developers. "Since when is the elimination of young and old people (those who can't afford condos) upgrading? It is an insult to require a real estate investor to upgrade me!" □

Tenants At 4302-4 N. Kenmore: "The Asking Is Through"

(Chicago, Ill.) On July 23 of this year, the tenants at 4302-4 N. Kenmore formed a building association and began withholding rent in order to prevent the destruction of the building and begin to make necessary repairs. The following interview with Rose White and Bill French, tenant representatives of the building, describes that struggle.

KEEP STRONG: How long has each of you lived in the building?

ROSE WHITE: I've lived here a little over three years.

BILL FRENCH: I moved into the building in 1973. My wife and myself were managers of the building until I was transferred on my job to Pittsburgh for two years. In February of this last year we moved back into the building to manage it again.

KS: Could you explain who owns

the building and the history of the building struggle?

BF: The owner is Mr. Bera Radavanovich. We ran a title search on the building, and this is the third time he has had it back and forth.

RW: Right. He's owned the building about seven years on and off.

BF: 1971 is the first time it's in his name. Then it went to Continental Bank, then back to him, then to Mr. Max Bauer, from Bauer back to Radavanovich, then to the Ford Motor Company. Credit Department and finally back to Mr. Radavanovich. The struggle started back in the wintertime because we had no heat.

RW: All winter we had inadequate heat because the boiler was so old. Around April 1, the

furnace went out, and the owner said it would have to be replaced but would do nothing to replace it. Then in May, because the roof leaks, the ceiling fell in on the third floor. The owner had been asked several times to fix it but would not, so the family began to withhold their rent until he would fix it. But instead of fixing it, the landlord gave them an eviction notice.

BF: Let me make it clear that they beat him in court on this. After he had lost that eviction case he tried once more to evict the people, but this time he also gave a notice to me because my wife and myself had supported the people in withholding their rent. I go to court September 10. I don't worry about it because not the sheriff or anybody else is going to throw us out of our apartment.

KS: How did the idea of a building association come about, and what has been accomplished?

BF: The association started by

the people talking between themselves. Then I sought legal advice, and we had a meeting, and the tenants chose Rose and myself as representatives.

RW: In the building, different people had been paying different rent, and so we figured out what the average rent would be, divided it and started charging everyone the same amount. Then the rent was put in a bank account requiring both our signatures to take any out. The bank account is being used for necessary repairs like the roof. Our next big project is getting the furnace fixed. We also have six broken windows.

BF: This past Saturday the roof was repaired with the rent money by a roofing company with help from myself. As Rose said, this was just a start.

KS: What has been the owner's response?

RW: When the association was formed, we had sent the owner a certified letter informing him that unless he did some of the repairs and showed good intentions toward rehabbing the building, we would withhold rent and use it to fix up the building. In spite of the letter he came around asking for rent, and nobody paid him. The first time he came with the police, the second with a girlfriend, and now he's trying to sell the building.

BF: On last Thursday, some men from the United Investment Company, including a so-called broker by the name of Tony Kristl, came to the door and said they were taking the building over, which right away I told them would not happen. They



Rose White and Bill French explain why they must organize the building: "There are a lot of people watching this building to see what happens."

were not touched physically, but were politely ejected from the premises. Since the ejection we did an investigation and discovered that Mr. Kristl is a suspected arsonist.

KS: What do you think the effect of this struggle will be on Kenmore Street and other parts of Uptown?

BF: In the Uptown community there have been furnaces broken, buildings burned and all sorts of other stuff. But at 4302-04 Kenmore, they can take their musclemen, whatever, because there is nothing going to happen to this building.

RW: There have been a lot of buildings in Uptown that have

been bled with the owners just taking the rent money for profit. This could give other people the idea of organizing in their buildings so they can have a better and safer place to live.

BF: There are a lot of people watching this building to see what happens. The people want to do the same thing, but they're scared because of being threatened by musclemen, eviction, whatever. They take the pushing, they take the punishment, the buildings are torn down, and they have to move. It's something that if people don't start doing, they are going to wind up in the back alley somewhere. We've asked and asked and asked, but now the asking is through. □

Slumlord Of The Month

Slumlords Pulling Out Close Another Chapter In Uptown History

(Chicago, Ill.) "Well, he kept building up for a few years. It was all right to live there. Then he passed it on to Roberts. It wasn't long after that that we had to get out." This is the way Hazel Tucker describes the end of the building at 4435 N. Racine. The building had stood for many years as others around it fell. Through the years it remained a fairly decent, inexpensive place to live.

Gene Mizerka owned it until the last year or so. In 1976, he gave an account of himself, "I take care of my tenants. I keep all my buildings up. The tenants like me. I respect them and treat them like human beings. I even lend them some money occasionally.

In April 1978, Mizerka turned the building over to Charlie Roberts, who now calls himself Cedar Realty. Charlie Roberts is a name that rings a lot of bells in Uptown, because Charlie Roberts has rung a few people's bells while he's been in Uptown.

In 1975-76, Charlie Roberts and his operation became notorious for the destruction and terror they brought on thousands of Uptown families. At

different times they controlled 920-22 Windsor, 4448 N. Magnolia, 4626 N. Magnolia, 4513 N. Magnolia, 4651 N. Magnolia, 4440 N. Beacon, 4550 N. Malden, 4655 N. Kenmore, 4654-56 N. Kenmore, 4512-14 N. Racine, as well as other buildings farther north and some around Armistage and Western. Many of these buildings are down now. But the near deserted corner of Kenmore and Leland is the best single testimony to Charlie Roberts' contribution to Uptown.

For some reason Mizerka pulled out within the last two years. He stopped "taking care of his tenants" and took care of Charlie Roberts. Driving the tenants out was no problem for Roberts. The lights, gas and water all became irregular. Garbage began to pile up on the front stairs. When the five day notices started to come, the families began to move. The building at 4435 N. Racine is empty now. Half the back porch has been torn off, and most of the windows are broken out. The seven-year-old empty lot at Racine and Sunnyside is about to grow by several hundred square feet.

Across the street is the

sometime six flat, sometime 12 flat at 4438 N. Racine. The building was nearly abandoned in 1972, until Harry Heinz got it. Heinz splashed \$2 a gallon paint on the building, put a \$4 lock on the front door, hired a new manager and declared the building remodeled. In spite of the fact that it was in bad shape, a series of honest managers and responsible tenants kept the building alive for the next few years. Not getting rich enough, fast enough, Heinz sold the building to suburbanite Michael Leyden, who hired Ron Villa to run the building for him.

After that, things got out of control quickly. Ten-year-old Jeri Bowling fell through the back porch, broken windows stayed broken, and garbage overtook the front of the building. Life in the building became just like life in all of Villa's buildings: a bug-infested, cesspool-stinking, paint peeling, day to day struggle.

While Leyden was collecting his monthly contract payments from Villa, he didn't care about who was suffering at 4438 N. Racine or what complaints they had about Villa. But when neighborhood activists and residents got hot on Villa (see page 32), Leyden let him go. Leyden still doesn't care about the tenants or the building or the neighborhood. He can see the college expanding across the street and the proposed shopping center across the street from that, and he knows that this cold building will be a hot item soon.

As a result of legal action by the tenants, Leyden was ordered

by the court to pay several thousand dollars in utility bills in one week. He responded by serving all the building's occupants with five day notices at 11 o'clock at night. The tenants

have ignored the notices and are organizing in the hope of saving their homes. But they have the feeling that the "investors" have bled the building dry, and it, too, will be empty and down soon. □

out two things about the "Hotel and Apartment Agreement": first, that they couldn't trust Villa to deliver their mail properly and second, that getting the post office to terminate their agreement with Villa only presented new problems for the delivery of the mail.

Legal Rights

Postal Regulation Invites Landlord Abuse

(Chicago, Ill.) Hundreds of tenants in Uptown, as well as countless others throughout Chicago's oppressed communities, have no choice but to receive their mail through their landlords because their buildings either have no mailboxes at all or have boxes that are in such bad shape that they are not safe for mail delivery. While the postal regulation which established landlord delivery of mail, the "Hotel and Apartment Agreement," does provide for the safe handling of mail where managers or landlords are responsible to the needs of their tenants, the regulation also leaves the door wide open for widespread abuse. Missing checks and food stamps, extended delays in delivery of mail, and coercion or harassment by building managers are earning a series of complaints.

The "Hotel and Apartment Agreement" is a contract drawn up between a building owner and the local post office branch. Not only does the agreement not require the consent of the tenants, that is, the recipients of

the mail, it does not allow tenants any practical alternative. An employee of the Post Office's Delivery and Collection Department in Chicago's main station downtown said, "The only thing I recommend you can do if you don't like it is move." But she also pointed out that "Change of Address Cards" will be sent to the landlord, or other person chosen by the landlord to deliver the mail, and mail will continue to be sent to the landlord *for him to forward*.

The "Hotel and Apartment Agreement" is inflexible. A tenant can't put up his or her own mailbox, because the post office will not separate the mail from the rest of the building's. A tenant can get a post office box, but like the change of address situation, unless the senders of mail are notified, the mail will first go through the hands of the landlord. In addition, even when the tenants agree as a group, they can't name themselves the person to whom mail can be delivered.

Ron Villa's tenants have found

For many years, the mailboxes, like almost everything else, went unfixed at Villa's buildings. He used his control of the mail through the "Hotel and Apartment Agreement" to further tighten his grip on his tenants. Numerous complaints were received by the post office of undelivered checks and food stamps, according to William Enis, assistant station manager at the Lake View Post Office at Southport and Irving Park Road. Most of the time it was to Villa's advantage to deliver the checks and "offer" to cash them at no charge. In fact, once a tenant signed the check, Villa would cash it on the spot, take out the rent money and return the change to the tenant. Nothing was illegal about this "service," but it gave tenants no choice, between paying the rent or paying some other bill, or, for example, buying food. In addition, this removed one of the few levers tenants had for getting repairs done — rent withholding.

Also common were delays in the delivery of the mail. On two separate occasions tenants missed important doctor's appointments because they either got their appointment notices late or not at all.

As Villa's tenants began to organize against him in general, his mail control scheme also backfired on him, resulting in his

agreement with the Lakeview Post Office branch being cancelled. The final straw for Ron was when he tried to use the mail to retaliate against one outspoken tenant and his family.

First, Villa tried to get Billy Goodman cut off welfare by sending his check back, writing across the envelope, "No longer lives at this address." The returned check kicked off the welfare department's termination process. Billy won his appeal when he proved that he still lived at 4012 N. Sheridan, and the welfare department's own handwriting expert testified that it was Villa's handwriting on the returned check envelope.

Villa's harassment of the Goodman's continued when he sent back mail for a relative visiting from out of town, because he didn't live there. The Goodman's complaint to the post office added to the long list of complaints against Villa, and his agreement was ended.

With no mailboxes and Villa banned from picking up the mail, Villa's tenants faced a new wave of problems in getting their mail. At first mail was "returned to sender." It wasn't until the Uptown People's Community Service Center intervened, contacting not only the post office but in addition, Congressman Yates, that the tenants could pick up their mail at the post office. Yet, this arrangement proven unsatisfactory to tenants like Lorraine Menard who has a hard time getting around because of her health and Esperanza Vazquez, who works and can't get to the post office before it closes.

Mail delivery is further complicated now that Villa has sold his part in the buildings, and the new owner hasn't come forward to sign a postal agreement or to install a mailbox. Without one soon, all mail will again be returned to sender, according to Mr. Enis.

Enis did say that the tenants could put up their own mailboxes in the meantime, but unless boxes were put up for all the tenants, a new "Hotel and Apartment Agreement" with the new owner would end direct mail delivery to the tenants who put up the boxes. □

Police Watch

Wallace Davis: Justice In Sight?

(Chicago, Ill.) Courageous Wallace Davis, and his supporters, met the press on Monday morning, August 28. They had called the press conference to emphasize their demand that Cook County States Attorney Bernard Carey take direct action against the policeman who tried to kill Wallace Davis.

A few minutes before the press conference started, Wallace got a phone call from his attorney, Terence Hegarty. The U.S. District Court of Appeals had reversed Judge Julius Hoff-

man's handling of Davis' suit, throwing out the previous jury verdict and opening the way for a new trial. Wallace Davis was nearly ecstatic. The activists and supporters that stood around him as he spoke to the press were equally happy. Davis had sued the police and the city in federal court for \$15 million. The trial was a sham and everybody knew it. Judge Hoffman made no pretense of being impartial or fair; whole chunks of important evidence were not allowed into the record. When the jury requested to be reinstructed



Wallace Davis (left) and noted columnist Lu Palmer explained that the favorable appellate court decision should not stop the states attorney from prosecuting officer Freels.

after many hours in the jury room, Hoffman refused.

The press conference was called to put heat on States Attorney Bernard Carey who has refused to bring charges against Freels, the cop who shot Davis. The prepared statement explained the committee's position:

"The Cook County States Attorney's office has failed to move toward an indictment against police officer Joseph Freels. This office at first concluded there was not enough evidence to seek an indictment. On August 4, 1978, after a visit by several members of the Chicago Committee For Wallace Davis, State's Attorney Bernard Carey told Congressman Ralph H. Metcalfe, Atty. Thomas N. Todd, Atty. Terence Hegarty, Ralph Metcalfe, Jr., Wallace Davis and Lu Palmer that after hearing further details about the Davis case, there was a '99.1 percent' chance of his office going after a criminal indictment of Freels. He said he would give us an answer in three days. More than three weeks have passed. Carey's office, through Assistant State's Attorney Kenneth Gillis, now says it could be as late as October before he will give us a decision. All this despite Gillis' statement to a *Chicago Defender* reporter that his office has sufficient evidence to go for an indictment right now. In addition, The Chicago Committee For Wallace Davis has had the Davis records reviewed by several attorneys. Each of them says that there is 'more than enough evidence' for the State's Attorney's office not only to go after an indictment but to win an indictment against Officer Joseph Freels.

"The Chicago Committee For Wallace Davis feels that it is extraordinarily significant, though not unusual, that Officer Joseph Freels still patrols the Black community, totally unpunished. We feel that the most likely office to move toward punishing him, aside from the police department, is the Cook County State's Attorney office. Thus, remembering that it was Black voters who defeated former State's Attorney Edward V.

Hanrahan because of his involvement in the murder of Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, and remembering it was Blacks who voted Carey in, this Committee is calling on the entire Black community to meet us in Bernard Carey's office in the Civic Center Friday, September 1, 1978, at 3 p.m. and let Carey explain to the Black Community his reluctance to seek an indictment against Joseph Freels."□

Criminal Justice

Department Of Corrections Disregards Maxine Smith Court Ruling

(Chicago, Ill.) Contrary to a ruling by the August 11 session of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the Illinois Department of Corrections continues to hold Maxine Smith in the segregation unit at Dwight Prison. Community groups supporting Ms. Smith's 22 month fight to be released from segregation have charged that the Department of Corrections' "wanton disregard of the law... is but another example of bad faith... (and) an example of what happens to prisoners who stand up for their rights and the rights of others and dare to criticize the Department.

Ms. Smith, Dwight's only jailhouse lawyer, has been held in isolation since October 1976 when she was charged with possession of a camera, film and hand microphones, allegedly in

violation of an institutional rule. The Court of Appeals cited this rule as unconstitutionally vague.



Maxine Smith, who the Illinois Dept. of Corrections continues to hold in the segregation unit at Dwight Prison in violation of a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Ruling Ms. Smith's entire confinement in segregation illegal, the appeals court ordered that she be released from segregation, reinstated to her former minimum security classification and returned to her position as assistant law librarian. The court also ordered that her request for money damages for "cruel and unusual" punishment should be taken to a jury trial.

Because the Department of Corrections refused to follow the court of appeals' ruling,

case must now be argued before the U.S. district court.

Maxine Smith has been confined in a cell the size of a closet for 23 and a half hours per day for the last 22 months. During this time, she has had less than two hours of recreation per week and almost no exposure to the outdoors, and she has received less than adequate medical treatment for several serious health problems, resulting in the loss of 40 pounds. The court of appeals explicitly recognized the overly severe nature of this punish-

ment.

Maxine Smith has maintained that the charges against her were a pretext for punishing her for her role as a jailhouse lawyer and an outspoken critic of conditions at Dwight. Her confinement in segregation was the last in a chain of incidents and harassment, including the termination of the only law class at Dwight, and the refusal by the prison officials to respond to inmates' legitimate complaints about deteriorating conditions. □

Education

City Colleges Seek More Control Over Community Learning Centers

(Chicago, Ill.) Strong community opposition has met an attempt by the City Colleges of Chicago to cut out its \$350,000 funding for two progressive adult education centers on Chicago's west side. The threatened cuts are being used by City College officials in a move to tighten control over St. Mary's Community Education Center, which holds classes at Malcolm X College, 1900 West Van Buren and St. Pius (Institute for Latin Progress), 1919 South Ashland.

City Colleges Chancellor Oscar Shabat originally told representatives from St. Mary's that their funding was being cut because their corporate board

was not recognized by the Illinois Secretary of State as a registered not-for-profit body. A letter from Dr. Peyton Hutchinson, Director of the Urban Skills Institute of City Colleges, to the St. Mary's board declared the board "inoperative" and said funding would be cut August 5, two weeks before graduation of their summer students. City colleges has been paying the salaries of 55 instructors and two administrators through its Urban Skills Program.

Irene Miranda, president of the corporate board, charged Shabat and Hutchinson with using a legal technicality to attack St. Mary's and St. Pius

because of progressive curriculums and administrations which give a large voice to students and teachers through student governing boards.

"The corporate board failed to file an annual report in December of 1977," explains Ms. Miranda. "All we had to do was file the report and a \$15 late fee, and we were back in good standing. In spite of this, Shabat still threatens to cut the funds, unless we allow greater control by the City Colleges administration."

Specifically Shabat has said he wants control over the administration of the two learning centers and the power to appoint whom he chooses. Sources say Shabat plans to end the 18 member student governing board or delegate it to such tasks as school social functions only. Currently the student governing board and a three-person administrative team run the day-to-day operations of the school.

Shabat has also insisted on



At a recent demonstration, supporters of the schools, several hundred strong, opposed the City Colleges' proposed takeover.

sending a curriculum specialist "to review and make changes" in St. Mary's curriculum. A spokesperson for St. Mary's points out that the curriculum at St. Mary's has full accreditation from the prestigious North-Central Association, which the curriculum of City Colleges has failed to receive.

The opposition to the planned cuts forced an extension of the deadline set by Hutchinson. Negotiations between City Colleges and the St. Mary's board at this point have failed to reach any agreement.

St. Mary's was established in 1974. St. Pius was established in Chicago's Pilsen community in 1976 as a branch of St. Mary's, in response to the need for a Latino-oriented center. The center offers a full program of courses and instruction to enable students to earn a high school diploma. The program is more complete than GED courses

offered by City Colleges. Sixty-five percent of the students failed to pass the GED test once before they came to St. Mary's, and over 40 percent have failed to pass the GED tests three times or more.

The learning centers boast an 80 percent graduation rate. School instructors point out that when taking into account the many other responsibilities students have, such as working or raising a family, this rate is excellent. Over 4,000 students have received diplomas since the doors were opened. Officials at St. Mary's expect an enrollment of over 1,200 students for the coming fall and winter terms.

One of the unique features of the curriculum is the Community Action Program. Students are required to spend 48 to 96 hours working with non-profit community organizations and agencies in order to graduate. Besides gaining valuable practi-

cal knowledge in fields students are interested in, the Community Action Program has kept St. Mary's and St. Pius in close contact with the communities surrounding them. This was clearly evident as dozens of churches, community organizations, community leaders and political officials rallied to help save the learning centers.

Willie May Fly, a graduate of St. Mary's, said that before entering the school she was making \$276 a month. Since graduation her income is now up to \$960 a month, and more promotions are expected.

"My oldest son was 28 years old, and I had 12 grandchildren when I began at St. Mary's. The people who are trying to push us down the drain already make tens of thousands of dollars a year. Let us get a chance. St. Mary's is the best thing that ever happened to me," said Ms. Fly. □

Uptown Community Learning Center First Graduation Dinner

(Chicago, Ill.) Over 150 people crowded into the Fred Hampton Memorial Hall on Sunday afternoon, August 20 to observe the first graduation of students from the Uptown Community Learning Center, a campus of Shimer College. Nineteen adults, ranging in age from 16 to 40, received high school certificates marking their satisfactory completion of a high school equivalency program and certifying their admission to Shimer. Several other students received certificates of achievement and special awards in a moving ceremony.

Introducing the program, UCLC director, Susan Rosenblum, explained that the school was developed more than a year ago as a model educational institution. The philosophy and program of the school, which offers students both a liberal arts education and career con-

centrations leading to concrete employment skills, is an "act of resistance," to the city's overall masterplan which defines the people of Uptown as "unemployable" and "uneducable."

Slim Coleman, coordinator of the Intercommunal Survival Committee and one of the founders of the Learning Center, pointed to the strength of the school in contrast to other colleges throughout the city which had to close their doors due to financial and administrative problems. "UCLC developed because the students felt the school was theirs, it was rooted in the community."

Another keynote speaker at the proud event was Don P. Moon, chief executive officer of Shimer College. Beginning in September, the UCLC will officially be a campus of Shimer,

now located in Mount Carroll, Illinois. Founded in 1853, the institution has offered an excellent liberal arts education, traditionally available only to the sons and daughters of the well-to-do. Don Moon welcomed the affiliation and described the synthesis of the Shimer program with the new emphasis on employment skills to be offered by the Uptown campus.

Highlighting the eventful program were presentations by four students who attended the Uptown Community Learning Center last year. Timothy Harper, a transfer student from Kennedy-King Community College, spoke highly of the UCLC's opportunity to combine academic learning with practical community experience. As a community services major, Tim described his internship with a number of drug counseling programs throughout the city. One of the graduating students, Naomi Blackburn, described the impact of the UCLC program on her own development and attributed her present job, managing a dry cleaners, to the skills she learned through classes at the school. UCLC helped her to advance her education and "get her out of the factory" where she had worked for more than 20 years.

Working towards her high school diploma, Kathy Dunlap, one of the school's younger but hard-working graduates who is majoring in graphic arts, described her disillusionment with Uptown's public school. Her experience at the learning center over the year was a positive one, offering her a foundation to continue her education.



Nineteen adults received graduation certificates at August 20 ceremonies. The certificates marked completion of a high school equivalency course and admission to Shimer College.

Perhaps the theme of the students' struggle to stay in school and earn their degrees was expressed by one of the outstanding graduates, Nona Rodriguez. Now a clerk at the newly opened Uptown People's Health Center, Nona explained that it was not easy to keep up with her studies and her daily responsibilities of caring for her young children and working at a local store. "Even though it was hard for me," she said, "I stuck with it because I knew the chance I was getting at the Learning Center to earn my high school diploma I would not get through any other GED program or the city colleges... I want to get more education in order to relate more to the clinic and the people." Recognizing the sacrifice and commitment to follow through on a course of study while you are trying to survive, Nona advised the new students to "do whatever you can" to complete their work and assured them that "by the end of the year you will have accomplished something worthwhile."

A note of tragedy struck the joyous afternoon when it was announced that one of the students, James Washington, 20, had died suddenly only two days before the graduation. James had lived with his family in Cabrini-Green and had come to the Learning Center in the spring to learn how to read. Speaking in his memory, UCLC reading coordinator Ann Cline described James' disillusionment with the four public schools he attended which failed to teach him to read. "But he struggled, against the disrespect he experienced and kept looking for a program that would help him to learn." A collection, taken up at the end of



Danny Graham receives the Huey P. Newton Reading Award at the Uptown Community Learning Center graduation.

the dinner, was presented later in the week to the Washington family to help with the cost of the funeral.

High school certificates and certificates of achievement were awarded to 19 students. High school graduates included: Carol Amador, Naomi Blackburn, Louraine Branham, Linda Coleman, Joyce Dunlap, Kathy Dunlap, Ollie Elliott, Dreama Ernle, Francis R. Gabourel, Mabel Galloway, Dolores Heider, Sherry Holich, Loretta Jones, Angela Lind, Ann Masterson, Pat Masterson, Edna Matlow, Lance Niesen and Nona Rodriguez. Receiving certificates of achievement for outstanding progress in their course of study were: Marabelle Christenberry; Timothy Harper, Danny Graham, Norma Lang, Mary Sullinger, William Colbert, Peggy DesJarlait, Peggy and David Christenberry and Lilly Smith.

The Huey P. Newton Reading Award was presented to Danny Graham for showing the most determination in his struggle to learn how to read. The award for the student who showed the most self-reliance in her academ-

ic work was made to Nona Rodriguez. Mabel Galloway was honored with a special community service award for her leading role in building the Uptown People's Health Center on whose board she serves and the Uptown People's Food Coop while a student at the Learning Center. The Christenberry family was honored for their exemplary service to the school. Eight members of the family attend the UCLC, and all have participated in developing the program and recruiting new students.

Several faculty and staff members present at the graduation were introduced. They included community activist Helen Shiller (Graphic Arts); Phil Krejci (Electronics); Harold Bell (History); Ed Marksman (Community Services); Rikki Zee (Health Science) and Cecil Reynolds (Communications).

After the presentations, a delicious, baked ham dinner, made possible largely through donations from local churches and businesses, was served. Concluding the memorable program was Reggae music written and performed by local artists Roy William with accompaniment by Malcolm Jennings. Original songs whose steady, rocking beat enlivened the guests included: "Saturday Night," "Love and Happiness" and "Your Friend, My Friend."

The Uptown Community Learning Center will begin classes for the fall term on Monday September 18 at its new location, 4833 N. Broadway. More than 150 students have signed up for the educational program affiliated with Shimer leading to an AA and BA or BS degree. □

Consumer News

Firestone Fights Recall

(Washington, D.C.) A July 7 recommendation by the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration to recall 13 million tires presently on the road was at the center of a recent series of public hearings on the safety of the Firestone steel belted radial 500 series tire. The tire, which has been pushed by the company until recently as its "top of the line," is the source of thousands of complaints and quite possibly over 30 deaths and 50 long term injuries, specifically cited by the federal safety agency.

Documents produced on July 23 by the *Akron [Ohio] Beacon Journal*, proved that the Firestone company knew three years ago that there were major flaws in the tires, but buried away the important test results in order to hide them from their distributors, as well as from the public and the government. A computer print-out of Firestone test results from 1975 indicated that more than 50 percent of 46 tires which were tested failed to meet minimum government safety standards.

Firestone's response to the newly released information was to release another series of test results that were even more damaging. Thirty-four tires were subjected to what is called "special very high punishment tests." The tires should have



Firestone's steel belted radial 500 series has been the source of over 6,000 complaints and possibly 30 deaths.

lasted 15,000 miles on laboratory test drums. But no tire survived that long.

Two of the tires showed tread distortion after ten miles on the test drum. Six others had tread distortion after 25 miles. In all, 16 of the radials suffered tread distortion within 55 miles. Tread distortions are wavy, bubbly or squiggly treads.

One tire had a tread separation (the tread peeling away from the body of the tire) at 150 miles; another at 460 miles; one at 500 miles; one at 525 miles; another at 575 miles; and still another at 655 miles. There were four other tread separations between 710 and 875 miles. The longest any of the tires lasted in the tread separation test was 1,385 miles.

In a move to head off a federal order for a full recall, which

would cost the large rubber company over \$100 million, on August 9 lawyers for Firestone offered to "reach agreement" with federal safety officials, saying that Firestone would take "whatever reasonable and appropriate action may be necessary to allay (calm down) the obvious public concern." A final decision on a recall order is expected by mid-September. □

Redlining Partially Outlawed

(Springfield, Ill.) Three new laws, two of which were sponsored by popular 12th district State Representative Ellis Levin, were signed into law late last month, making certain kinds of obvious redlining (the practice of denying people insurance



State Representative Ellis Levin sponsored two of the progressive anti-redlining bills.

coverage because they live in "undesirable" or "bad risk" neighborhoods) against the law.

The new laws do the following things:

1. Extend the coverage of the state-sponsored Illinois Fair Plan to include homeowner insurance, liability (accident) and theft. Previously, the plan only covered fire insurance for inner city buildings that could not get private insurers to sell them coverage.

2. Prohibit insurance companies from canceling or not renewing a policy because the company no longer has an agent in the neighborhood where the policy holder lives. The legislation also prohibits an insurance company from denying a policy to someone because another company canceled or did not renew its policy.

3. Prohibit insurance companies from refusing to provide auto insurance to persons who do not live in the neighborhood of the insurance agent.

While the new laws take a step forward to making life for inner city residents less difficult and expensive, it did not deal with the most serious and vicious form of insurance redlining. This is the practice of charging higher rates and premiums in lower income neighborhoods, often causing the poorest families to pay the highest rates to receive the minimum coverage. Presently the Illinois Insurance Department has no control over the rates charged by insurance companies. □

Fighting City Hall

Neighborhoods Move Against Dangerous Intersections

(Chicago, Ill.) In a letter to Chicago Street Safety Commissioner George Kloak, dated August 28, Helen Shiller announced plans to pursue a "thorough and complete investigation" into the city's refusal to install stoplights at two dangerous intersections in the East Ravenswood and Heart of Uptown areas.

Shiller notified the city official, "I have been informed of the problems at these intersections by numerous residents of the ward. These people, and now I, cannot understand why it has been impossible for the city to take meaningful action to correct these dangers."

The intersections at Clark and Southport and Beacon and Wilson have been subjects of community concern for some time now. Residents of both areas report that all they have seen for years is talk and that the last two aldermen threw up their hands, saying there was nothing that they could do.

But people who have been in the areas for a while point to a series of facts which support their demands.

- Clark Street is a major artery in the eastern half of the city, used regularly by truckers and as a key north-

south CTA bus route. With the addition of automobile traffic, it becomes a busy thoroughfare nearly 24 hours a day.

- There is no traffic control on Clark from Irving Park Road (4000 N.) to Montrose (4400 N.), allowing vehicles to pick up speeds 20-25 mph faster than the lawful 35 miles per hour.

- Southport's entry onto



Helen Shiller announced an investigation of two dangerous intersections in the 46th ward.



Intersection at Clark and Southport.

Clark is almost 80% blinded to south bound Clark Street traffic. And cars turning west off Clark Street from the south in that area can reasonably expect to be hit from behind by cars traveling too fast to stop.

Heart of Uptown residents explained that the conditions at Beacon and Wilson are a little different.

- The intersection is one block north of Stockton elementary school where children, headed to or from school, run a high risk of injury or death if a guard is not present.
- There is no traffic control from Racine to Clark (a distance of five blocks) on Wilson Avenue. This street is

narrower than Clark and is heavily used by cars, trucks and buses traveling east-west.

- The state requirements for authorization of school location traffic lights are much less strict than for lights at other intersections.

Shiller's letter continued, "I am aware of the efforts that have been made by citizens in both these areas in past years. What bothers me the most is the city's unwillingness to cooperate with these people on any level. If people are not provided with the information they need, in this case the proper method for increasing traffic control in the area, then they do not have access to their own government. We find this intolerable."

"My legal staff is now reviewing the State Department of Transportation's manual on traffic control devices. Once we have determined that these intersections are within the guidelines for state authorization and funding, we will bring the information directly back to the communities. We expect that there will be some motion in the neighborhood on this question soon after.

"Your office could shorten and simplify this process, and we are now requesting that you do so."

A Shiller aide said their office would remain in contact with independent (non-city) traffic control experts for technical assistance. □

TOWARDS A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE



Dr. Quentin Young Discusses The Crisis In Health Care

There has been a raging controversy for several years in this country over the rise in costs of health care and its availability to all people. Several proposals for "solutions" to this problem are now before Congress. For this issue, KEEP STRONG has interviewed Dr. Quentin Young, chairman of the Department of Medicine at Cook County Hospital and past chairman of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, an activist health group that related to the civil rights movement and anti-war movement. Dr. Young is a person well qualified by his experience and training to comment on this controversy.

Beginning with an outline of the core of the problem of health care in the United States, Dr. Young compares the U.S. system with that of many other countries throughout the world

tant solutions now being proposed: the different forms of national health insurance as well as what became known as Dellums' proposal for a national health service.

The Crisis In Health Care

Pointing out that the inflation rate in health services is two to three times that of the whole economy, Dr. Young describes the cost of health services as one of the major sources of the health care crisis. The cost of health services, he says, is "up to about \$180 billion, which is at least 9% of the total national product and growing at about three times the rate of the national economy. By way of comparison, in the Depression the total health dollar was about \$12 billion. At the end of World War II in 1945 it was about \$42 billion, and it's risen at this rapid rate."

Countries like Britain, Canada, Scandinavia, China, Cuba, on the other hand, which have a national health service, spend only five to six percent of their smaller gross national products. So, what do we have for our money?

According to Dr. Young, not much. "Despite the fact that we are spending so much more money, the health services in this country aren't working. We're far from first among the nations in the usual measures of infant mortality, death from preventable diseases, life expectancy, etc. Across the board, we're tenth, twelfth, eighteenth among the nations."

The System Isn't Working

For a long time, poor people in this country have been outside the health system. Even when reforms have been made, like

medicaid, they find themselves shunted into mills where doctors and other investors rip off millions (frequently fraudulently) from the system, while the actual health services are not improved."

The problems of the poor are nothing new. What is new, however, is that people with higher and higher incomes are beginning to experience the same thing. "So that it is now considered by many the number one domestic issue. There's been a good deal of rhetoric on it, a lot of campaigning (not least by the present incumbent president, who made a national health insurance, available to all people, one of his top campaign pledges, which many feel played a big part in his victory). But as we also know, nothing much has happened."

Programs for reform have been prevented or gutted. The lobbies that represent the big business of medicine are powerful. They prefer things as they are. Who is this organized medicine? "The big capital centers around drugs (which incidentally are the most profitable major industry in our country); the big concentrations of wealth in high cost medical equipment; and the huge medical centers — both the medical schools and the big hospital groups which represent the accumulation of capital — are all part of organized medicine."

Reform Along Corporate Lines

But not only are those who have been excluded from the health system for a long time getting organized around health issues, big industry is also feel-

ing the pinch. "It was put very succinctly and concretely when a vice president of General Motors said there were more health dollars in a Pontiac than there are steel dollars. The cost of payment for hospitalization and other health costs negotiated through union contracts has risen under the impact of this inflation to the point where it's a big part of the production of the car. And in a world where American products, not only in the auto business, but across the board, are losing the competitive battle with Germany and Japan, you can be sure that some changes will take place."

But what kind of changes? Dr. Young says "reform along corporate lines" is becoming the influential trend, taking highly developed skills of cost benefit and management and arranging an assembly line kind of cost

effective production of services. But what does that mean?

According to Dr. Young, "To organize human services, in particular, care of the sick, on an assembly line basis or a corporate model or cost effectiveness as your main guide, would lead to a worsening of the inhuman conditions we presently have.

"It means that people who are losers, who are chronically ill, who have diseases that cost a great deal to take care of, would slowly be excluded from the system. You have a model of that in the present arrangements where the public sector is used to dump all those kinds of people.

"It's interesting who is treated in America's public sector: the mentally ill; the chronically addicted whether it's to alcohol



Dr. Quentin Young, chairman of the Department of Medicine at Cook County Hospital. "Despite the fact that we are spending so much more money, the health services in this country aren't working."

or drugs, the very poor; the people who have chronic, disabling illnesses — strokes, bad heart disease. These people, once impoverished, are dumped on the public sector, where of course, every effort is made to keep the costs as low as possible through reduced services to the poor."

Health Does Not Have To Be A Commodity

Is this the way it has to be? Is it the best system of all? The corporate sector might answer yes, but are other countries facing the same health crisis that this country faces?

"Virtually every country in the world has decided that health care, above all, cannot be dealt with as a commodity in the marketplace that it is a public service a public utility kind of responsibility, and that no matter how poor or wealthy these countries may be, they have provided for health services to be primarily, and sometimes

exclusively, in the public sector. They have solved enormous problems.

"I've seen the health systems of China and Cuba. Both those countries are much, much poorer than we are in terms of economic resources. China is one of the poorest countries per capita in the world. And yet, in both places they have health services that are available to absolutely everybody.

"They have solved problems that continue to plague us. China can say that there is no venereal disease, that drug use and abuse and alcoholism have been eliminated, whereas they're very major problems in this country. Venereal disease is at the epidemic level, among all classes in this country.

"In terms of applying, through immunization, through nutrition, through sanitation, through community education, all the various things that public health is prepared to offer people, China,

and I would say Cuba, have had enormously dramatic results in obviously short periods of time."

National Health Service

Even though this country has been the source of the most advanced technology in the world, the very basics of health care for all the people appear to stand beyond that technology.

In Britain, a country more like the United States, they have a national health service. Although there are complaints that people have to wait a long time for elective surgery, and of delays in other services, the health system enjoys universal popularity.

"Britain achieves its enormously popular and very effective high grade health service by spending one third per person what we spend. And that, of course, is the whole point. If we put our \$180 billion to work (\$700 to \$800 *per* citizen) toward a decent health system, immediately all the problems that virtually everybody experiences today would disappear.

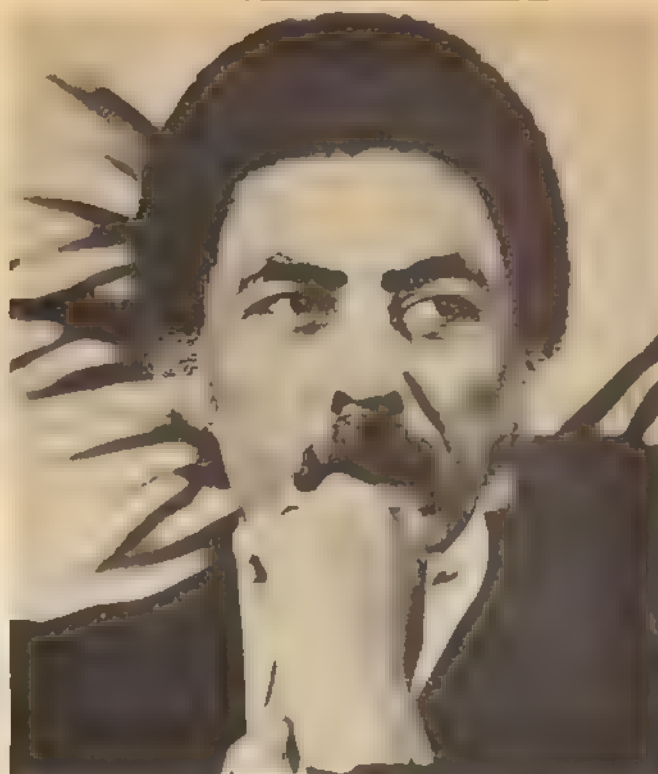
"People would have immediate access, as needed, to all facilities. They would get humane care. There would be a strong emphasis on prevention; to keep people from having heart attacks, strokes, cancer. When it did happen, it would be detected early, so it would be in a more curable phase.

"It would be a huge expansion in the amount of health services that go to education, whether it's family planning, education, or decent nutrition. There would be



"The mentally ill; the chronically addicted; the very poor; the people who have chronic, disabling diseases — these people, once impoverished, are dumped on the public sector."

Congressman Ron Dellums, author of a national health services bill, which would provide humane medical care with an emphasis on prevention.



rehabilitative service to take people, humanely, off such addictions as drugs and alcohol. People would learn a great deal more about the way their own bodies work so that they could look after themselves.

And they would also recognize that so many of the problems that are thought of as social problems, or the way things have to be, are really health questions, questions like pollution of the air that we breathe, which causes so much disease; radioactivity, which is a serious problem that can cause cancer and other terrible results. They would understand housing, whether it's rat bites or whether you get burned in fire traps, is a health question.

"With this expanded knowledge of what a decent public health system would offer, you would have the basis for rehabilitation of the whole society. What this means, then,

is a new kind of health system — a national health service."

Such a system is broadly outlined in the bill introduced by Congressman Ron Dellums (D-Cal.) and sponsored by an additional eight congressmen. Contained in Dellums' proposal is a national health system — "community-controlled; no cost at the time of service; based on local units that are small enough to be democratically controlled, and of course, participation of people who work in that system, and financed by a progressive taxation on corporations and on income. This reform would not only make the United States part of the rest of the human race, but would also have enormous benefits for the health of the people, relieve an enormous amount of unnecessary suffering, and open up a broader vista of what is a health issue and how you preserve the health and strength of the people that exist today."

National Health Insurance

There are many proposals for a national health insurance. Although Carter has begun to back away, points out Dr. Young, "Sen. Kennedy and Rep. Corman and the labor movement in this country are in favor of a national health insurance.

Taking On The Profit System

Reforms, therefore, are not new to the health system, but they have not been terribly effective. "In this country, the history of reform is, you get a major reform, and it's ten, twenty years before something new happens. And if we have a vote tomorrow that would give us national health insurance, you can be sure it would be another decade or more before you could muster the political energy to say, well, this isn't working. We got medicaid and medicare over a decade ago, and there's been no consideration for the reforms people were saying in Congress.

"We can't even handle this. That to me makes the strongest argument for a big push, a major reform, a thorough overhauling of the system. Taking it out of the profit stream should be the next thing on the agenda.

"Otherwise, we may find ourselves entering the 21st century with something that the people of Europe, for example, got rid of entering the 20th century. And we can't afford to be a hundred years behind because we will pay for it in increasing morbidity and mortality. People will die younger, and they will be sicker. We have to take on the profit system" □

COMMUNITY PRIDE

The Sum Of The Self-Respect Of Every Person In The Community

The people of Uptown, led by Helen Shiller, dedicated the week of July 30 to August 5 as Community Pride Week. The week was dedicated as a week of direct action intended to restore the backbone of the Uptown community, to get rid of the garbage and the dope, clean up the tot lots and rebuild the moral fiber that is needed to resist the city's destructive attack. A series of actions were

undertaken, intended to call attention to some of the serious problems facing the people of Uptown. Underlying all of the activities was the theme of self-respect and responsibility.

Sunday, July 30

At 12 noon on Sunday, over 150 people crowded into Fred Hampton Memorial Hall to kick off Community Pride Week.

After breakfast, a brief rally was held where brooms and garbage cans were distributed to groups from each block before everyone set out to clean the neighborhood. Spirit was high as Helen Shiller stated: "Although we know that the city has created the conditions for the destruction of Uptown and other communities like it, it is the people themselves that allow the neighborhood to be over run with



Activist Helen Shiller addresses Community Pride Kick-Off Rally (center) as neighborhood residents put the idea to work (left and right).

dope dealers, wine bottles and loose garbage. Today is the day that we must begin the battle to regain our self-respect and our pride in the community."

Throughout the day over 500 people participated in the clean up campaign. People from the ages of four to 64, using rakes, brooms, shovels and their bare hands cleaned the Heart of Uptown, removing over 150 bags of garbage before 5:00 p.m. that evening.

Monday, July 31

The Sunnyside Mall, built by the city with Model Cities funds as an adaptation of an original community idea for a recreation space in the neighborhood, has long been the source of debate in the community as to whether or not it is good or bad for the people who live in Uptown. On the negative side, often referred to bluntly as the "rock," the Mall has been a place for middle of the night racial attacks, a gang hangout and a battle ground for warring gang bangers, a place to purchase drugs or sniff glue in "peace" or simply a place to dump your garbage. On the positive side it has been a place to gather with friends and family, a place for larger community events, home of the free summer lunch program or just potentially available recreation space for the children.

On Monday, July 31, the Sunnyside Mall became an example of community pride. Led by the youth of the community, and with participation from all the different people in the community, the Mall was swept until it sparkled, all of the graffiti was removed and all of the walls and



Clean-up (top) on the 4600 block of Magnolia. Youth from the community (bottom) paint the Sunnyside Mall.

planters were painted. Finally, the slogan "Community Pride is the Sum of the Self-Respect of Every Person in the Community" was painted on one of the building walls as a reminder that everyone has a role and responsibility in the creation of community pride.

Tuesday, August 1

Housing remains the number

one problem in the Uptown community as the available stock of low-income housing continues to dwindle. The community has long been game for speculators, slumlords and land developers. The "bleed and destroy" method of squeezing profits out of buildings by milking them (the practice of purchasing a building, usually on contract, collecting rents, putting no money back into the building until it is



The lightning demonstration at Century Mall (left) demanded that the Malisoff brothers (right) remove Villa from their buildings.

uninhabitable and then burning it to collect the insurance and sell the land) has been common practice in the Uptown community for years.

A total of ten buildings in the Uptown area are owned on contract or managed by Ron Villa. In many of these buildings the title is held by Earl and Sonny Malisoff. These buildings are in the worst shape of all buildings in the Uptown area. They have suffered from years of neglect and general disregard and have most recently suffered a rash of utility cut-offs and fires. Malisoff has been accused by many community residents of milking eight of these Uptown buildings, using Ron Villa as a front, and using the profits to develop such multi-million dollar developments as the Century Shopping Mall at 2828 N. Clark.

With this as background, on

Tuesday, August 1, over 50 people, most of them tenants of Villa-run buildings, went to the Century Shopping Mall to demand that Malisoff get rid of Ron Villa and immediately do something to improve the horrible condition of the buildings that he owns. The tenants have threatened law suits and vowed to seek court-appointed receivers of these buildings if something is not done.

Malisoff was waiting in front of the Century Mall when the contingent from Uptown arrived. At first he denied that he had any responsibility for the buildings, but seeing that the people were well researched into the properties, he soon changed his tune. Selwyn Malisoff promised reporters in front of the T.V., that he would move immediately to remove Villa from all of his buildings and renovate them for the people that now live

in them. Somewhat skeptical, but having accomplished the first step of the battle to remove Villa and call Malisoff to account, the contingent from Uptown returned home.

On August 23, Selwyn Malisoff advised James Chapman, an attorney for the Heart of Uptown Block Club Coalition, that he had terminated Villa's interests in the 4615 and 4742 N. Magnolia buildings, had sold these two buildings on contract to two "responsible" persons at a financial loss to his brother and himself, and had removed Villa as manager of the 4012 N. Sheridan Road building. Mr. Chapman said, "We consider these to be positive steps by the Malisoffs. But we shall continue to watch these buildings closely and remind the Malisoffs that as contract *sellers*, they still are legally responsible for the safe and proper maintenance of these buildings."



"No pictures, no pictures," a store owner (center) yells. On the counter are tubes of glue, purchased just moments before by two youth. Fifty neighborhood residents visited two stores that had been selling glue to children, to demand that they take it off the shelves.

Wednesday, August 2

The lack of recreational space for the children of the Uptown community is another problem which concerns the majority of people who live in the neighborhood. On Wednesday of Community Pride Week over 75 people attempted to clean and improve the tot lots at 4441 N. Magnolia, 4650 N. Malden and the Buena Circle at Buena and Kenmore. The tot lots were cleaned of all garbage, and some of the equipment was painted. However, it was apparent to all who participated in this activity that a park cannot be created out of a garbage dump without some real resources. It was vowed by the many people participating that the community will force the city and the park district to commit some resources in Uptown to purchase new equipment and create a safe place for its children to play in.

Thursday, August 3

The readily available supply of drugs and glue for use by the youth of the Uptown community was the target on Thursday of Community Pride Week. The common feeling in the community has been that if some of the sources of these materials could be controlled, then at least drugs and glue could be kept from the very young children that live in the neighborhood.

In the morning of Anti-Drug/Glue Day, posters were placed all over Uptown printed with dramatic graphics and the slogans "Glue Sniffing Destroys Your Mind" and "Drugs Kill." In the early afternoon a contingent of about 50 people, led by a group of about 25 youth, many of whom were former glue users themselves, paid a visit to two stores that have been known to sell glue to children.

So as to prevent any mistake, due to misinformation or rumor, two youth were sent into each store to purchase glue before the community representatives arrived. In each case, after the 15-year-olds purchased two tubes of glue each, the community contingent piled into the store to find out why these store owners have no regard for the minds of the children of the community. In each case the glue was removed from the shelves of the stores, and the store owners were warned that any further sales of glue by that store to children would result in the community doing whatever was necessary to close down that particular store. In each case the owner agreed to cease the sale of all glue.

The day was closed by a series of visits to some of the many storefront clinics in the area to ask that they cooperate by reducing the number of prescrip-



The highlight of Friday's activities of Community Pride Week was a party held for the youth on Buena Circle sponsored by the mothers of Kenmore Street.

tions for pills issued since many end up on the street corners of the neighborhood.

Friday, August 4

Friday of Community Pride Week was dedicated to the youth of Uptown — our hope for the future. The highlight of the day was a party held at Buena Circle sponsored by the mothers of Kenmore Street.

Saturday, August 5

On Saturday, August 5, Uptown celebrated its 3rd Annual Survival Day celebration and the opening of the new Uptown People's Health Center at 4824 N. Broadway.

The clinic opening was perhaps the highlight of Community Pride Week. Culminating two years of hard struggle by thousands of community residents, the clinic opening was one of the first clear cut victories that the people of Uptown have experienced in quite a number of years. To many, the beautiful facility, which was viewed by

over 750 on Saturday, represented a very positive accomplishment of many people working together.

On the Mall, celebrating the culmination of Community Pride Week, the opening of the clinic and the continued existence of the many survival programs such as the Uptown Community Learning Center, the Legal Education and Defense program and the Chicago Area Black Lung Association, over 1,000 people gathered throughout the day to participate in the festivities.

The day began at 12:30 p.m. with a delicious lunch of hot dogs, cookies and fruit. This was followed by hours of entertainment, featuring a skateboard exhibition by the Rainbow Arena Skateboard Club, music by such Uptown locals as Ozark Blue, who play nightly at Pam's Playhouse, fiddling Suzi Zarb, and the Blue Ridge Mountain Boys. Following the entertainment, the community was thanked by Helen Shiller for the hours of long work that people

have put into bringing about the clinic and in making Community Pride Week a resounding success.

She then presented Community Pride Awards to the many people who have worked throughout the year contributing to the success of the many survival programs.

Slim Coleman, coordinator of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, summed up the week and the day's event when he said that what the clinic and the success of Community Pride Week proved was "We can get it if we really want it." That is, if we struggle hard and long enough, there is nothing we cannot accomplish, including saving Uptown from the people who want to destroy it. The day ended with a dinner of fried chicken, potato salad and cole slaw and the feeling that we must continue the work to maintain the community pride that is increasing among the people of Uptown. □



Clockwise from top left: popular Suzi Zarb highlighted the entertainment; Ozark Blue kept the crowd jumping for over an hour; a skateboard exhibition by the Rainbow Team was enjoyed by children and grownups; the whole neighborhood was encouraged by the large turnout and successful event; the afternoon ended with Helen Shiltier presenting Community Pride Awards to many of the people who put Community Pride Week together.



**Over 300 Children Receive Back-To-School Physical Examinations
And Immunizations**

UPTOWN PEOPLE'S HEALTH CENTER OPENS

Over six hundred patients made good use of the new Uptown People's Health Center in the first two weeks of its existence. Although the Center is open only by appointment until September 15 when all the new equipment will be in place, the fine professional staff at the Center received a steady flow of people who had long been awaiting the new comprehensive care facility.

A highlight of the first two weeks was two days of back-to-school physical examinations and immunizations for over 300 children. The children got a competent physical examination by a physician, height and weight checks, blood pressure checks, immunization checks and dental checks by Jim McGehe, the dentist on staff at the Center.

An important example was set as many of the children were scheduled for future appointments to follow up on more complicated health problems that turned up during the physical exams. While back to



Over 600 people have used the services of the new Health Center although it has only been open since August 5.



On August 22 and 23, children received complete physical examinations. Top left, dental check-ups; and (right) children being weighed. Bottom: blood pressure checks and hearing tests were given to all the children.

school physicals are usually casual checks to get the required forms filled out, the careful work of the Center staff has gotten many of the children on the road to consistent, preventative health care.

Careful organization of the flow of patients into the clinic

and free transportation during the immunization campaign by the Center's community board and volunteers made the days easier for everyone and created the proper atmosphere for the best possible health service.

More back-to-school physical days are planned in early

September, and similar outreach programs will be carried on almost every month, focusing on different areas of community health. But the most frequent comment during the Health Center's first two weeks was, "Now we have a place to come that is top quality, where the people care — and it's ours!" □

THE THIRD ROUND

Arthur Rubloff vs. The Neighborhoods





"One of the big problems we have is taxation. If they (the city) can't give us some kind of consideration on taxes, we can't make it. I'm talking about maybe the first 10 or 15 years of the life of the project."

Developer Arthur Rubloff

"We hope for an extraordinary infusion of private capital to redevelop the area that will go under the wrecker's ball."

Governor Thompson

"The critical problems of racism, unemployment, poor health service and inadequate educational opportunities that have been side-stepped for the last eight years continue to make city life unstable, dangerous and increasingly expensive for everyone. The evils of unscrupulous real estate speculation and corruption in city planning and city services stand in the way of effective democratic solutions. Our fight for needed services can only be successful within the framework of our concern for the human development of the entire city."

Helen Shiller

With billions of dollars in chips in front of him, and no one sitting across the table, Arthur Rubloff has announced the start of the largest card game in the history of Chicago. The game will never get off the ground because no one wants to play against Rubloff. His only worry will be

how to get his winnings home. What will he win? Just about everything in downtown Chicago from Washington to Wacker Drive and LaSalle to Wabash.

Across town, in three directions, people are scraping around from one hour or day



Developer Arthur Rubloff (top); former city planning czar Lew Hill (middle); community leader Helen Shiller (bottom). What voice will the neighborhoods have?

or week to the next; every day another wrecker, every night another fire, every five minutes another police car whizzes by. They do a little gambling out there, too. But the garage where they shot dice last year is an empty lot behind another empty lot now, and the sidewalk they used to pitch pennies on has been pulverized into a pile of dirt by the bulldozer's treads.

Chicago didn't become two cities yesterday, and most people know that it won't stay that way forever. But, it is definitely two cities right now, and the

Daleys and Rubloffs and Thompsons and Bilandics and Ayers (Commonwealth Edison) and Enlunds (First Federal Savings and Loan) decided long ago that they had a problem. The city was becoming too non-white and poor White, too fast and too close to the heart of their action, the Loop.

First, the jobs started leaving (several hundred thousand since the end of World War II). The middle class Whites ran to the suburbs. The developers got hip and built a string of shopping centers around the edge of the city. Cash was leaving the city in droves, and the pinch was on. So Daley, Rubloff, Ayers and company were left with a lot of fancy hotels and office buildings surrounded by a whole lot of poor and angry people.

They spent the next twenty years (nobody knows how many billions of dollars) putting their perimeter together. To the north they cleared Clark and Division to build Sandburg Village. It was promised as replacement low-income housing and today sells for \$270,000 a unit. On the west they knocked down Halsted Street and built the University of Illinois. Right behind that they expanded the University of Illinois medical center to three times its original size. To the south they began to plan Dearborn Park, an enclosed city within a city, with its own set of municipal services.

Each new project moved thousands of families out from the center and took millions of dollars away from the neighborhoods. The neighborhoods began to show the signs of neglect. The drive to build a white middle

class perimeter left the neighborhoods to stagnate. City services were replaced with "Urban Progress Centers" and Model Cities poverty programs. As areas became "undesireable" the value of the land dropped, and speculators and slumlords ran in, buying up fistfuls of buildings, to hold for a few years, until the last dollar could be choked out of them.

The people became nomads, moving from one street to the next and neighborhood to neighborhood, staying just ahead of the wreckers, the arsonists, the scavengers and the opportunists. One time stable neighborhoods like Humboldt Park, Woodlawn, Lawndale, Uptown and Pilsen began to look like war zones in Europe, and the firehouse became one of the most depended upon institutions in the communities. By the late 1960's they were ready for the second phase of the program.

In 1968, after Black rebellions against centuries of oppression and exclusion swept across the country, the Kerner Commission on Civil Disorders issued its report.

"The single overriding cause of rioting in the cities was not any one thing commonly adduced — unemployment, lack of education, poverty, exploitation — but that it was all of those things and more expressed in the insidious and pervasive White sense of the inferiority of the Black man. Here is the essence of the charge, which White Americans have never fully understood, but which the Negroes can never forget. White society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions

created it, White institutions maintain it, and White society condones it."

This was not news to Chicago's masterplanners. They already saw it coming, and by 1968 the wheels were in gear and the engines thumping to demolish the non-White and poor White neighborhoods and permanently segregate Chicago. Just as Daley had answered the Black cry for justice with "Shoot to Kill," they answered racism with destruction.

The money that belonged in the neighborhoods in schools and clinics, day care and services, bankrolled the next round of colleges, malls and highways that were used to attract investment into the city. Land all around the central city got hot. Twelve flats that rented for \$135 a month a few years before became condominiums selling at \$75,000. In 1978, citizens from neighborhoods across Chicago, face Bilandic, Rubloff, Prudential and Company in round three.

On August 15, Helen Shiller, backed by 20 residents from Uptown, sought to confront Mayor Michael Bilandic in his city hall office with their demand for public hearings and accountability in the city's choice of a new director of Planning, City and Community Development.

Ms. Shiller issued the following statement.

"A quick glance at any of Chicago's neighborhoods, including the Loop, will show to any observer that Chicago is in the midst of a vast transformation. At the same time, the least doubtful and most important city

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access to City Hall guaran-
teed.

Contact - Mr. Rubloff or
Mr. Bilandic

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position involving the future of this city is about to be filled.

"It is for this reason that we are here today to insist that Mayor Bilandic reverse the trend that has been consistent during his administration, of choosing and hiring public officials, whose jobs include policy making that has great impact in our neighborhoods, behind closed doors.

"We have in the last year been through the selection of a Fire Commissioner, Police Commissioner, the three members of the Board of Education who were re-appointed, and most recently, a Board of Elections Commissioner. In the selection of these,

Mayor Bilandic was either the person to make the choice or was privy to the decision-making process. In none of these was there permitted to be any input by community and citizen organizations.

"The responsibilities of the Commissioner of the Department of Planning, City and Community Development are very great. The decisions made by this public official will continue to have grave impact upon the future of Chicago's neighborhoods. This person will have a large responsibility over the next few years defining how extensive federal funds available to Chicago will be spent. The future of how Chicago will be

developed going into the 21st century virtually will lie in this person's hands.

"For these reasons we demand that there be public hearings held before a successor to Commissioner Lew Hill is cho-

represent is a program that brings the wealth they have helped create back to the neighborhoods in the form of employment, housing, and high quality services.

But the "Company that rules

thousand more families when you're talking about a project like this.

With the White middle class perimeter intact, or almost intact, around the Loop, the "company" is now moving to



Construction of the State Street Mall has diverted needed funds away from the neighborhoods.

sen. The many and diverse neighborhoods of Chicago will no longer tolerate the lack of accountability on this issue."

The statement expressed the righteous indignation of hundreds of thousands of people who will move to ensure that the third round is not lopsided as the first two were.

Central to the concerns of these and other citizens from around the city is the demand for full employment. Activists point out that the "machine's" vision of Chicago in the 21st century is first a reaction, then an encouragement to the movement of industry and loss of jobs in the city. Helen Shiller, among others, knows that neighborhoods rise or crumble in direct proportion to how many people are working.

Their deepest desire and the clearest need of the people they

Chicago" has another idea. The multi-million dollar State Street Mall will feed into a billion dollar development in the north Loop. Most of seven square blocks will be razed — a total of almost 50 buildings. Gov. Thompson, paying people to pass petitions about an ineffective tax ceiling, will buy in for \$100 million for a new state office building around the corner from the old one. And Mayor Bilandic couldn't be happier.

Arthur Rubloff, with money from New York developer Allen and Company and several major insurance companies, wants to buy one third of the Loop. He wants to build some hotels, offices, apartments, a shopping center and some movie theaters (one set for Whites and one for Blacks). He doesn't intend to pay any tax on the land for 10-15 years. He freely admits that a few thousand jobs will get lost in the shuffle, but what's a few

bolster the heart of the business, the Loop itself. Any available money, federal, state, or city, will be directed at this effort. The developers, entrepreneurs and big contractors will have to buy new suits, they'll get so fat.

In the third round, the neighborhoods that have been hanging on for years will get knocked right out of the box, and the people of Chicago will begin to find themselves strangers in their own city, only a step away from the pass book system of apartheid Johannesburg.

But the communities that have suffered the crunch of the urban crisis will make this round much longer and more difficult than the first two. Activists and community residents are determined to use ballots, pickets, suits, bricks and whatever else they can put their hands on to bring the city back to the neighborhoods. □

THE RAGE REMAINS



"(Pontiac, Ill.) Rioting prisoners at the Pontiac Correctional Center stabbed three guards to death Saturday, injured three other guards and set several prison buildings ablaze.

"Three inmates also were injured in the melee.

"Several hundred inmates took control of about half of the

maximum-security prison until they were subdued by some 500 prison and law-enforcement officials armed with pistols, shotguns and tear gas."

Chicago Sun-Times July 23, 1978

The wind blew the smoke away — and the eulogies for the guards. The newspaper stories such as "Slain Guard Well-Liked

By Inmates," are headed for the cat box — and eyewitness news is back to covering car crack-ups on Lake Shore Drive.

Prisons and prisoners are on the back burner again, waiting until the next eruption.

An old saying goes, "You can tell a society by its prisons." The Illinois state maximum security,

adult male prisons (Pontiac, Stateville, Joliet and Menard) certainly tell a lot. Gone are the Hollywood movie images and Humphrey Bogart, Edward G. Robinson and Peter Lorre.

Today's prison population is majority Black, almost all poor men who have no job or skill when they go in and not much hope when they come out. The majority of inmates come from Chicago neighborhoods whose homes, families and community life are being ripped to shreds. Out of a total inmate population of 10,700 in February 1978, close to 6,000 came from Cook County. They are Blacks from the south, west and near north sides, Latinos from West Town and Humboldt Park and poor Whites from Uptown and Albany Park.

These are the men and women that slick-titled research reports call "the underclass," the unemployables, the disenfranchised, the "no hope of finding a job" class. When business leaves the country or automates, these are the men and women driven out of the mainstream, the products of political and economic "masterplans." They come from neighborhoods that are left out, when it comes to funds, in favor of building the State Street Mall.

They are America's angriest class of people, and a growing class.

The total Illinois state prison population has been increasing steadily. The average monthly increase according to the State Department of Corrections 1977 annual report, was 100 a month, or a 13% increase for the year.

Nationwide, there are more people in prison than at any other point in United States history. The United States ranks second highest among "free-world" countries in its prisoner to population ratio, lower only than South Africa.

Prison conditions are terrible. Three of the four Illinois maximum penitentiaries were built 100 years ago or more. They are



What has happened at Pontiac is the result of a long chain of abuses.

out of date and in most respects have already fallen to pieces. Small cells, defective or non-existent plumbing, contaminated food and water are some of the more serious problems afflicting all the institutions.

Inmates charge that overcrowding, guard harassment and abuse, poor medical service and the lack of any real "rehabilita-

tion" programs make life unbearable.

"What has happened at Pontiac is the end result of a long chain of abuses. It demonstrates to the whole prison system and the state what can happen when people are continuously brutalized and treated less than human."

"For months, prisoners here have been seeking some type of relief from the deteriorating conditions of prison life. A number of legal suits had been filed by prisoners coupled with a number of grievances protesting the situation here. All of these attempts were either met with the most vague double-talk or a policy of just plain refusal to hear what prisoners were trying to say to the prison staff. Racial tensions were mounting with the contradiction between guards and prisoners reaching an all-time high."

"On any given day, large groups of prisoners were being placed on disciplinary court with the only purpose in mind to serve as harassment and to further re-enforce absolute control. With segregation already filled to capacity, the revoking of institutional good-time was fast becoming a standard policy for disciplinary violations. One prisoner lost 30 days because he missed locking his cell door on time. An infraction such as this used to get no more than a weekly movie taken!"

"The North cell house, where the rebellion was alleged to have begun, was rapidly becoming a warehouse for a large number of prisoners who had no job assignment and nothing to do except

spend long hours in the cell. Such idleness coupled with unmitigated harassment from racist guards was leading to a situation that could only entail some form of aggressiveness or violence."

*"A Statement From
Within the Walls"*

*Pontiac Prisoners Organization
August 1978*

One of the issues most angering the inmates at Pontiac has been Governor Thompson's Senate Bill 1500, also known as the Class X law, which went into effect last February. Jeanette Musengo of the Illinois Prisons and Jails Project says that many inmates have had considerable time added to their sentences because of the loss of good-time. Some inmates have had more good-time taken away than they have even earned. From her visits to Pontiac and other state prisons, Ms. Musengo reports, "Pontiac officials appear to be the only ones using the Class X good-time provisions."

"Of particular frustration is the guards' use of the new Class X good-time provision, to arbitrarily increase prisoners' sentences by taking away earned good-time, which accrues on a day for day basis, for any imagined or minor infraction."

*Press Statement
July 31, 1978
from several lawyers who
visited Pontiac following
the uprising.*

According to Ben Pennington, professor of criminal justice at Northeastern University, and Director of the Illinois Prisoner Organization, only 7% of the

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ADULT STATISTICS AS OF FEBRUARY 1978

- Population of 10 adult correctional centers — 10,700.
- 97.4% are male.
- 2.6% are female.
- 58% are members of minority groups.
- Most common offenses are: armed robbery, burglary, robbery and murder.
- 48% are between the ages of 22-34.
- 24% are between the ages of 19-21.
- Counties in order of highest commitments: Cook (5,944), St. Clair (358) and Winnebago (341).
- The vast majority of residents have not completed high school.
- At least 25% are functionally illiterate.
- Most residents lack marketable job skills. Many of them entering the prison system list their occupation as "laborer" or "unskilled laborer."

PONTIAC

Built: 1871
One man one cell
capacity: 1,280
Current Population: 1,949
(27 honor farm)
Distance from Chicago:
2 hours

JOLIET

Built: 1860
One man one cell
capacity: 650
Current Population: 1,238
Distance from Chicago:
2 hours

STATEVILLE

Built: 1919
One man one cell
capacity: 1,500
Current population: 2,211
(151 honor farm)
Distance from Chicago:
2 hours

MENARD

Built: 1878
One man one cell
capacity: 1,355
Current population: 2,593
(358 honor farm)
Distance from Chicago:
7 hours



State troopers suit up in riot gear to begin search of inmates at Pontiac Correctional Center.

Illinois Department of Corrections' three year (1978-1980) budget goes to prisoner programs.

"There are only three budget lines in their budget that could even loosely be construed as being for the prisoners. The rest goes to administration, staff salaries, new buses to transport prisoners and new johns for the guard towers," says Pennington.

Where money goes, politics and politicians are soon to follow. What does the governor believe started the Pontiac riot?

"Heat and overcrowding. They should have been building prisons five years ago," says Governor Thompson.

Convenient. God controls the weather, and it was a Democratic administration five years ago. It's out of his hands. This is election year, after all.

Thompson's response to the Pontiac uprising was typical of an election year — get tough. Pontiac prison has been on complete lockdown since the July 22 incident. Thompson vowed that the institution would remain on lockdown until indictments were returned naming the slain guards' killers. Lockdown has meant prisoners are in their cells 24 hours a day, seven days a week — no showers, no exercise, food plates folded in half and shoved through the bars. Family and religious visits have been suspended, and lawyers have had great difficulty in seeing their clients. A team of 20 investigators has had free run of the prison, steadily interviewing, threatening and offering deals to inmates, hoping to get indictments for the governor, according to inmate sources.

The issues surrounding prisons have been purposely oversimplified. How do you solve the

problem of overcrowding? Build more prisons. Why is there an increase in criminals? They've been watching too much Kojak.

It is interesting to note a recent report from California that claims the "worsening conditions of the Black ghettos" is the number one censored or unreported news story by the mass media.

"Nearly 80 per cent of the White people in America feel that enough has been done for Black people, that we have reached the place where it is not longer necessary to give any special attention to the racial problems that still exist. And 80 percent of the Black people feel exactly the opposite. This poses a collision course of unpredictable, disastrous dimensions."

*Benjamin Hooks
Executive Director NAACP* □

National Perspective

FBI Charged With Inciting Klan Violence

(Detroit, Mich.) In another glaring example of direct FBI involvement in the disruption of the civil rights movement, the bureau has been accused of provoking the Ku Klux Klan's brutal beatings of Freedom Riders.

On Monday, August 21, the American Civil Liberties Union released 3,000 pages of documents directly implicating the FBI with the racist beatings of Freedom Riders in Birmingham, Alabama. According to the damaging documents, the FBI in 1961 gave a detailed itinerary for two bus loads of Freedom Riders

to a Birmingham police sergeant who was a known agent. The buses were met by gangs of klansmen who beat the riders with pipes, chains and baseball bats.

While the FBI claims that "It was the agency's policy to provide intelligence information to local police agencies concerning any activity which might become disruptive or possibly result in violence," the ACLU charged that by providing the knowledge, the FBI had taken an active role in the Klan attack.

"The FBI knew that there was

planned violence against the civil rights workers. The FBI knew that the Birmingham Police Department was not going to take any steps to prevent that violence," said Howard Simon, the ACLU's executive director in Michigan.

Showing that the FBI knew of Klan involvement within the Birmingham Police Dept., the documents further reveal that the police department's internal branch was passing information directly to the Klan's top leadership.

According to an FBI informant, Birmingham Public Safety Director, the notorious Eugene (Bull) Connor, readily encouraged the Klan attacks at the bus stations by ensuring that Birmingham police would show up 15 to 20 minutes after the attacks and by promising light sentences to any klansmen arrested. □



The FBI knew that there was planned violence against the civil rights workers. The FBI knew that the Birmingham Police Department was not going to take any steps to prevent that violence.

Fred Hampton Suit Argued In Appeals Court

(Chicago, Ill.) Attorneys for the families and survivors of the December 4, 1969 police raid against the Black Panther Party were back in federal court on August 14. In four hours of oral arguments in front of the three judge panel U.S. Court of Appeals, the lawyers asked the court to overturn U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry's dismissal of all charges against the 27 defendants in the \$47.7 million civil rights suit.

The suit stems from the pre-dawn raid on the Black Panther Party apartment at 2337 W. Monroe in which Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were shot in their sleep.

The original suit, brought against the city of Chicago;

Edward Hanrahan, the state attorney at that time; federal agents who participated in planning the raid and the police officers who took part in the raid itself, was dismissed when Judge Perry issued a "directed verdict" after the jury had been deadlocked for three days.

Lawyers for the plaintiffs argued that Judge Perry was in error. They contend that he should have dismissed the jury and ordered a new trial.

Camillo Volini, attorney for the seven Chicago policemen involved, responded that there never was evidence that excess force had been used during the raid. But appeals court judge Thomas Fairchild, commenting that the evidence showed the



Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton addressing a rally before he was assassinated.



Chicago police removing body of Fred Hampton, slain during pre-dawn police raid December 4, 1969.

Panthers fired only a single shot to almost 100 from the police, asked if that could not be considered excessive force.

James Montgomery, leading counsel for the plaintiffs, informed the court that "the raiders chose to come in the early morning hours to make sure they (the Panthers) were asleep and not prepared to resist."

The court took the case under advisement and will issue a written ruling later. □

The Party That Refuses To Die

(Oakland, Calif.) *"We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black and oppressed communities."*

The first point of the Black Panther Party's 10 Point Program well expressed the reason for its founding in 1966 and equally, the cause of the government's immediate reaction against it.

It was formed in a period when Black and oppressed people were on the move. Indeed, the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in the spring of 1968 brought spontaneous rebellion against racism in 186 U.S. cities and threatened to bring the country down.

The government's response to organized rebellion was swift and decisive. Anyone who could not be bought would be killed. Their program was massive. It reached from sauna baths and cocktail parties on Capitol Hill to FBI agents in southern California with shaved heads and dashikis (reference to Ron Karenga and his US organization-editor's note). Along the way, the campaign picked up reporters, pimps, priests, politicians, professors and anybody else who they could put their fingers on.

Today, most of the Black militant leaders of the sixties have been killed or jailed. Many have found ways to turn militancy into money.



Tallor Preston Callins (above), flanked by his attorney William Osterhault (left) and Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton, explains that he will not testify. Since its beginning, the Party has been tied to the community through its survival programs, like the Free Breakfast for Children Program pictured below.





Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton and attorney Michael Kennedy.

Against a 12 year background of brutal repression, many people feel that the Black Panther Party's ability to stay alive and on course is remarkable in itself. Its founder and president, Huey P. Newton, remains one of the very few national spokespersons threatening to stop the racial division of the United States.

The Party has had rough going since the return of its founder slightly over a year ago, after a three year exile in Cuba. As the government re-intensified its destructive campaign, the media accomodated that effort with a full year of glaring headlines and distorted reports of the Party's activities. The effort was so broad and thorough that some former liberal friends began to turn their backs.

A recent round of national headlines stemming from an incident in Santa Cruz was used as an excuse to print allegations that were so outrageous that the Oakland Police Department refused to acknowledge them. Charges against Newton that

grew out of the incident were dropped before the preliminary hearing.

But on August 17, the press was called to the Oakland Community School to hear Preston Callins, who allegedly had been assaulted by Huey Newton in 1974, state that he would not testify against Mr. Newton. Callins' own words expressed his reasons: "Huey P. Newton is innocent of the charge of beating me up. So I feel strongly that the charge should be dropped... I will take the fifth amendment if I am called to testify."

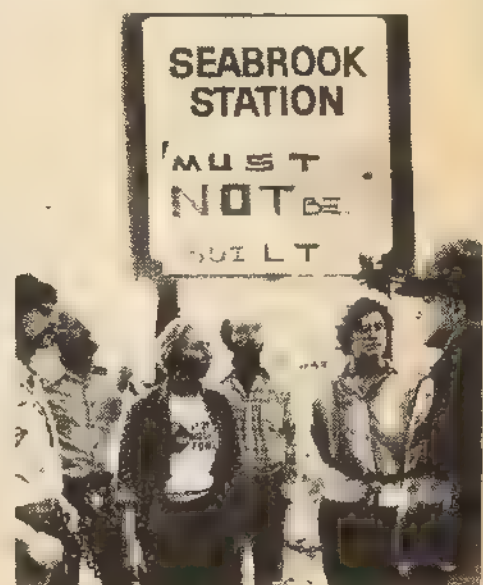
Callins' statement came on the heels of the announcement of a \$6.25 million lawsuit filed by the Party against *New Times* magazine. In July, *New Times* published a malicious 20 page special on the Party. The main body of the article was a collection of unproven allegations from the files of the Oakland Police Department and clippings from Bay Area papers which have been hostile to the Party since its inception. Many observers believe that the single purpose of the article was to justify recent attempts to cut funding for the Party's 50 free community survival programs.

Outlining the basis of their suit, Huey's attorney Michael Kennedy explained, "There is no question in our minds that Avery and Coleman (authors of the *New Times* article) not only misstated facts but told deliberate lies without any sources. They think that when we take their depositions they will be able to hide behind the shield of being reporters. The only thing they are trying to shield is their corruption."

West Coast observers report that the Callins' statement and the announcement of the *New Times* suit reaffirm the Party's ability to resist destruction. And both friends and foes of the Party are forced to admit that its strong ties to the community have firmly withstood this most recent attempt to isolate and bury it. □

Struggle Against Nuclear Power Plant Continues

(Seabrook, N.H.) The level of struggle increased once again at the Seabrook, New Hampshire nuclear power plant site as 18 demonstrators were arrested on August 18. The demonstration, by members of the Clamshell Alliance, was the first in a planned new wave of protests



Protester at the August 18 demonstration chain themselves to Seabrook sign. Eighteen were arrested.

result of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) ruling to permit construction on the plant to be resumed. Building had been halted by the NRC on

June 30, pending a review of the plant's cooling system by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The demonstration was a Commission's (NRC) ruling to permit construction on the plant to be resumed. Building had been halted by the NRC on

The Clamshell Alliance, a broad-based group opposed to the construction, had charged that the plant poses a threat to

marine life because of its use of seawater to cool the twin 1150 megawatt generators. Water used to cool the plant will return to the ocean 39 degrees warmer than the icy North Atlantic waters where clams, fish and lobsters are a major industry.

Mounting an offensive against the nuclear plant, the Alliance had organized a massive rally of over 20,000 people in June to protest the construction of the plant, which many feel played an important part in the June 30 ruling to stop the construction.

But apparently the rally was not sufficient as on August 4, the EPA ruled that "the temperature impact is unlikely to affect finfish or clams in the Hampton-Seabrook Estuary." Outraged, Alliance organizers called the EPA study "ill-conceived" and "poorly conducted," pointing out that both the NRC and EPA have admitted to not even considering other potential dangers such as problems of waste disposal or malfunction.

Joan Grant, president of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, targeted the ruling "a desperate attempt by the EPA to rush judgement because of intense political pressure." The Public Service Corporation, builders of the plant, has reportedly spent \$400 million so far, with only about 10% of the project completed.

Vowing to continue the struggle, Clamshell spokesperson Cheryl Fox stated, "If construction is allowed to resume, citizens across the nation will be forced to conclude that we have no meaningful recourse through regulatory agencies." □



On U.S. Route 1 near Seabrook nuke site: a local resident shows support for nuclear power protesters



Demonstrators on Seabrook access road.

Public Input Into Airwaves To Be Cut Off

(Washington, D.C.) In what has been termed "a blatant manipulation of both the government and the public by industry," Congress is now considering passage of a bill which would virtually eliminate any and all community input into both television and radio.

The bill, commonly known as the Van Deerlin-Frey bill, was co-authored by Rep. Lou Frey, Jr. (R-Fla.) and Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Calif.), and according to congressional observers, has received almost no publicity at all. "This bill has not been mentioned on any local airwaves, and there has been little about it in the daily papers. One must conclude that there is a concerted effort to keep the public from any knowledge of this vital matter."

A quick glance at the content of the bill easily shows why there is so much concern. It would:

- End all regulation of cable television and radio broadcasting except for assigning frequencies and setting technical standards;
- Grant licenses to radio and television stations virtually in perpetuity, ending the automatic three-year renewal required by present law;
- Grant AT&T (American Telegraph and Telephone Co.) such power over cables that it could put smaller, independent companies out of busi-



The Van Deerlin-Frey bill will eliminate the "fairness doctrine" that requires the broadcast media to air conflicting viewpoints on controversial issues.

ness. Also, the monolithic monopoly would be allowed to set telephone rates without public hearings;

- Eliminate the "fairness doctrine" that requires the broadcast media to air conflicting viewpoints on controversial issues;
- Relieve commercial broadcasters of responsibility to provide public service programming;
- Virtually nullify the already limited opportunities of citizen-action groups to challenge the issuing and renewing of broadcast licenses;
- Remove from the new com-

mission the power to enforce equal opportunity guidelines laid down by the present Federal Communications Commission.

With the broadcast industry's lobby in Washington now commanding a whopping 640 lawyers, most of whom are working full time to ensure the passage of the bill, critics of the bill fear that unless a public outcry is raised, the bill may pass unnoticed. In their opinion, what this amounts to is "the complete control of an industry, which has become increasingly responsible for molding people's thoughts, in the hands of a few men who have already proven their lack of concern for the general public." □

Intercommunal Perspective

U.S. Congress Votes To Lift Economic Sanctions Against Rhodesia

(Washington, D.C.) In a move seen by many as nothing more than a last ditch attempt to prop up Rhodesia's (Zimbabwe's) "multi-racial" government led by racist Ian Smith, the U.S. Congress voted last month to lift the U.N.-imposed economic sanctions by the end of the year. This comes at a time when the Black nationalist forces led by the Patriotic Front (made up of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU]) are increasing in strength and now freely operate in over 90% of the countryside.

In a vote of 59 to 36, led by Senators Hayakawa of California and Helms of North Carolina, following a debate which many described as outright racist, the Senate voted to lift economic sanctions against the embattled Smith regime. Conditions that free elections be held no later than December 31 and that the Rhodesian government hold "good faith" negotiations with the Patriotic Front were attached to the final resolution. The catch to these conditions are that the sanctions will be lifted anyway if the Patriotic Front refuses to participate in negotiations or attempts to disrupt the

elections, both of which the Front has already vowed to do.

In a similar development the House of Representatives voted 299 to 180 in favor of a very similar resolution. In addition, the House voted to authorize a \$999.3 million military aid authorization bill for the Rhodesian minority government. This, many observers feel, is possibly the first step leading to U.S. military involvement in Zimbabwe.

Leonard Mudavanhu, publicity and information secretary in the U.S. and Latin America for ZANU said that the Patriotic Front does not view the move to lift sanctions as a major setback. The U.S. action, which the ZANU official noted, would probably be followed by other Western powers, will only give a "few more days to the Smith government." He charged that the Western powers have continued to trade with Rhodesia using South Africa as a front. In this way they have covertly (secretly) violated the sanctions since they were imposed, and the move to lift the embargo constitutes nothing more than openly acknowledging their continued assistance to the breakaway British colony.

Meanwhile, the Patriotic Front has succeeded in expanding the war to now include the capital city of Salisbury, ground which has heretofore been consi-



Many see the congressional vote as an attempt to prop up the racist regime of Ian Smith in its last days.



Rhodesian train after derailment by guerrillas.

dered safe and tranquil for the white minority government. In a battle which took place last month in downtown Salisbury about 30 people were killed and sections of the city had to be evacuated. The Patriotic Front has now succeeded in expanding the war to all parts of Zimbabwe.

This has been accompanied by expanding political control of the Zimbabwean countryside by the Patriotic Front and the corresponding dismantling of the present regime's machinery, to such an extent that the Smith government can now only operate openly in Salisbury itself. □

Apartheid Means Profits For Business And Misery For The People

(Republic of South Africa) "The Republic of South Africa, according to a prominent U.S. businessman, has always been regarded by foreign investors as a gold mine, one of those rare places where profits are great and problems small." From the point of view of the majority of the people of South Africa, the Black population, it is quite a different situation. It is a place where problems are great and profits are small. In order to understand the real meaning of the great profits which such companies as

Shell Oil, Goodyear Tire and Union Carbide get from this country, one must look at what the system of apartheid really means to the people who live in this country.

The total population of the Republic of South Africa is approximately 24.9 million with about 4.2 million Whites and 17.7 million Blacks. Since 1913, the government has strictly divided the land into designated White and Black areas. The designated White areas comprise over

86.3% of the total land area of the country. Blacks, who are only allowed into White areas in order to work, if they can prove that they are employed, still outnumber Whites in White areas by over three to one. Thus a large number of Blacks live as migrants, forced to spend up to two years at a time away from their families, in dilapidated slums or migrant camps.

All South Africans are required by law to carry identity documents, showing race, photo, place of birth, etc. Any police officer can demand to see these documents at any time, with the main difference being that Whites are given seven days to comply with this request, while Blacks must produce this document on demand or face immediate arrest. Over 2,000 Black South Africans are arrested each day for violations of these "pass laws," with at least five of these arrested dying in prison or never being heard from again.

All aspects of South African society are strictly segregated. In fact, one can be arrested if seen sitting on the same bench or associating outside of the workplace with a person from another race. The law states that although the races must be kept separate, the government is not required to set up facilities for all races, nor need they be equal. The races are kept apart in buses, trains, taxis, parks, zoos, museums, art galleries, theaters, toilets, beaches, sport stadiums, and restaurants. Separate schools and hospitals are also required.

The discrepancy (contrast) in all aspects of South African life for Whites and Blacks is stag-



Over 2,000 Black South Africans are arrested each day for pass book violations. Five of these people die in prison or are never heard from again.

gering. For example, a Black doing the same work as a White in a South African gold mine will make 22 Rand per month, while the White will make 399 Rand for the same period (a Rand equals about \$1.25). In the area of health care, the government spends over 70% more per year on White health care than on Black care, even though Whites make up only 18% of the population; consequently, the staggering statistic that *over 50% of all Black South African children die before they reach the age of five.*

In the area of education, the discrepancies are again great. School is compulsory for all White children between the ages of 7-16, but not for Blacks. There is extreme overcrowding in Black schools. Even with dou-

ble sessions, the teacher to student ratio is about 1 to 60, while for Whites it is 1 to 20. The government spends R258 per year on each White pupil, while spending only R19 on each Black pupil. School is completely free for Whites while Blacks are required to pay for all books, paper and other supplies.

In South Africa, only Whites are allowed to participate in the government or to vote. It is illegal for Blacks to form any type of political party, organization or trade union without the express permission of the government. In fact, the law states that it is illegal to form any party or organization which espouses (takes up the cause of) any doctrine which aims at bringing about any political, industrial, social or economic change. □



Patients in "Blacks only" Baragwanath Hospital in South Africa. The government spends 70% more for health care for Whites than for Blacks.

Sports

HEART OF UPTOWN LEAGUE OPENS



(Chicago, Ill.) On Saturday, July 8, Uptown's newest recreation program got underway as the "Uptown Stars" in black shirts with red letters took the field; waiting to bat were the "Rican Allstars."

The recreation program, which is sponsored by the Uptown People's Community Service Center, is the newest in a long line of very creative community programs.

At the heart of the program were several Uptown youth (Jimmy Bridges, Jeff Stalker, and Earl McGinn) who have spent the summer working in the Center's Summer Youth Program.

"Our first goal was to set up a softball league. Although it wasn't easy," explained Jimmy Bridges, "We would be the first to use it to see if it really worked." Bridges went on to say that "within the community the city provides no organized rec-

reation or activities for young people. So many of us get high, hang out, fight or go to jail. While building the program we began to realize we would be responsible for its own success or failure."

Jeff Stalker, a smiling 16-year-old, said that "the first thing we did was to put out a leaflet which we had to write and design. We announced to the community that we were setting up softball teams. Then we designed a booster sticker and had that printed. We sold them store to store and door to door to raise money to buy balls and bats and other things we needed."

Richard "Curly" Cohen, who coordinates the summer youth recreation program, explained that the youth and the teams worked very hard to create a badly needed program. Using the Chase Park recreation facility, about 200 young people ranging in age from 14 to 18 participated in the seven or-

ganized teams. A young women's team was also put together.

"In the Heart of Uptown young people hang out on different corners. Our teams developed naturally when we took the time to explain what we wanted to do. Each team designed their own shirts, and local businesses sponsored each team. The softball league was a great way to build friendship and unity, and that was the real purpose of the program," explained Curly. □

TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost
RICAN ALL STARS	8	3
KENMORE BOYS	5	4
ST. MARY OF THE LAKE	4	2
UPTOWN STARS	1	9



Clockwise, from top left: the Uptown Stars; Kenmore Boys first baseman David Hudson; the Rican All Stars getting ready for Community Pride Week; Jeff Stalker, Curly Cohen and Earl McGinn; St. Mary's ball team.

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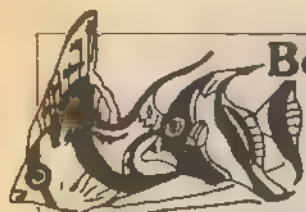
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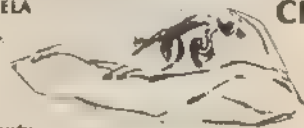
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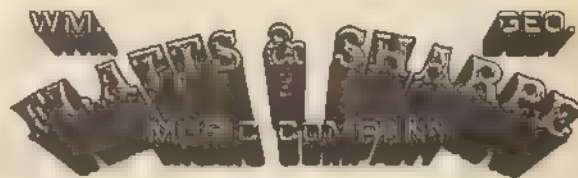
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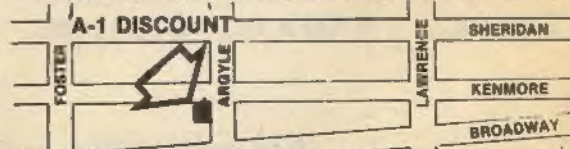
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